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U.S. REACTION TO CHERNENKO INTERVIEW SCORED

Spokesman Avoids Dialogue Question

LD121531 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- The answers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to questions of American journalist Kingsbury-Smith were in the focus of attention at a press conference that was held in the White House.

Practically all questions put to the White House spokesman during the press conference were devoted to the Soviet Union's new peace initiative. Official Washington was apparently quite flustered. The White House spokesman said that Konstantin Chernenko's pronouncements will be studied in detail. At the same time he reiterated the former stand which boils down to Washington's refusal to conduct talks with a view to achieving an agreement on a complete ban on anti-satellite weapons, including the liquidation of the already-existing systems under the pretext that it should, allegedly, be established in advance if verification is possible in this sphere.

In this connection the following question was put to the White House spokesman: "The President was saying that the United States was prepared for holding talks in any sphere of arms control. Then why are we not prepared to hold talks in this sphere?" When the spokesman avoided the answer he was asked again: "Couldn't you explain to us such a discrepancy: The President came out of late with several statements in which he said that he really wishes to conduct talks with the Soviet Union, that he wishes to open a dialogue. But when the Soviet Union advances two proposals on talks within a week, we reject both of them, in any case we assume a negative stand with regard to both of them. It looks like we are not prepared to grasp the opportunity to start the dialogue that is being offered us." The White House spokesman has not answered this question, too.

But a spokesman for the Department of State was more outspoken. He recalled the readiness to talk about problems of anti-satellite weapons expressed by President Regan and he emphasised that it was the readiness not to conduct the talks but merely to talk about the problems.

Rejection of Talks

LD121438 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The White House has negatively reacted to the proposal of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, that talks be started without delay to ban antisatellite weapons. The proposal was put forward in an interview given by the Soviet leader to the American journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith. In the interview Konstantin Chernenko referred to his country's concrete initiatives relating to the issue. However, White House spokesmar Larry Speakes declared that the Soviet proposals allegedly contain no basis for negotiations. In this way the United States has once again shown that it opposes solution to such a pressing problem as the banning of space weaponry.

On the day the White House spokesman commented on the Soviet leader's interview, the Pentagon announced that it had carried out a successful antimissile weapon test. The test was conducted in the framework of President Reagan's large-scale program for antimissile defense, whose goal is to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Soltan Commentary

LD121544 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, in his answers published on 11 June to questions from an American journalist, Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, has reemphasised the need for speedy and effective measures to keep outer space peaceful. Our commentator Yuriy Soltan writes that the danger of militarization of space is taking increasingly more concrete and sinister shape:

Many listeners have probably seen science fiction films where starships are turned into dust and whole planets are reduced to ashes with the help of laser, particle beam, and annihilation weapons. The nightmarish science fiction may well turn into a nightmarish reality.

Theoretically there has been confident talk for a long time already that it is possible to develop space weapons, and practically corresponding work in the United States, for example, began in 1958 soon after the first few earth satellites were launched.

Two years ago President Reagan issued a directive setting sights on large-scale deployment of such weapons -- namely, antisatellite systems. The President used the word "defense" at the time, but that is only camouflage. Physicists and military experts of many countries, the United States included, believe justifiably that there is and there can be no protection in a nuclear war. Washington is simply making every effort to reach out into space in the hope of outstripping the other side in that area militarily, and to prepare the ground for delivering a first nuclear strike.

The Soviet Union has every possibility to retaliate to a threat from space. Washington's calculations of paving the way for military supremacy through space are based on illusions. But the Soviet Union does not want space to be turned into a source of grave danger hanging over the whole of mankind. For this reason it suggests concluding immediately a comprehensive treaty that would ban the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

As far back as last year the USSR unilaterally pledged not to put in space any antisatellite weapons while other states refrain also from such actions. This Soviet moratorium is still in force, and yet it is only the first step to a total ban on antisatellite weapons, including the scrapping of already existing systems. Therefore the USSR offers to the United States to immediately start official talks to bring about an agreement on this score.

A reminder that Soviet-American talks on such systems took place before the Reagan administration broke them off. [sentence as heard] In a recent report to Congress the White House pointed out that it has no plans to work for the conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union banning the antisatellite weapons, since that allegedly runs counter to the interests of the United States and its allies.

This line lacks any prospect and it is also dangerous. Even if it does lead somewhere, this will be a sharp rise in the war menace. That cannot be permitted. Tomorrow may be too late. Speedy and effective measures are needed to keep outer space peaceful. As President Konstantin Chernenko declared, the Soviet Union Fully backs this path.

STOCKHOLM CDE PROPOSALS, PROSPECTS ASSESSED

PM121017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "For a Comprehensive Approach. At the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe"]

[Text] Stockholm, June -- The flags of the 35 states participating in the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is once again conducting its work here after a short break, flutter over the Kulturhuset building in the very center of the Swedish capital. It is significant that the opening of the second session of the Stockholm forum took place on the eve of the anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. Today, however, 39 years later, the peace achieved at a terrible cost is once again in jeopardy.

The main reason for this is the continuing arms race, the nuclear arms race above all. Advocating the possibility of waging a nuclear war limited to the confines of the European Continent, the United States is turning West Europe into a launch site for its first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and is seeking to transfer the arms race into space.

It is perfectly obvious that this line is fundamentally at odds with the task of ensuring security in Europe, is leading to further growth of tension and increased military confrontation, and cannot help but hamper the elaboration of confidence- and security-building measures -- the chief tasks of the Stockholm conference. Nevertheless, the very fact that this major international forum is taking place under the present conditions of the sharp exacerbation in the international situation, the continuation of the all-European dialogue which has been begun, and the manifestation of a sensible principle in international affairs attest to the peoples' broad will for detente, peace, and cooperation, which no one can disregard today.

Proceeding from the real possibilities for a decisive improvement in the international situation, the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries advocates achieving mutually acceptable accords which would make it possible to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat, end the arms race, and the nuclear arms race above all, and proceed to disarmament. Precisely this is the aim of the major, far-reaching proposals for confidence- and security-building measures in Europe submitted by our country as an official document on the very first working day of the Stockholm conference's second session. All six of its points represent a package of mutually complementary large-scale steps of a political, international-legal, and military-technical nature. Political tasks whose realization would lower the present level of confrontation and military opposition and open up broad prospects for establishing an atmosphere of confidence are being advanced to the fore. These aims are served by the USSR's proposal that all the nuclear states participating in the Stockholm conference adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is not only proposing but setting an example. Its decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a major step toward such an accord. It is now up to the Western powers.

Or take the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

A pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other -- which would essentially mean rejecting the use of military force altogether -- could be a key point in such a treaty.

It is obvious that the adoption of such decisions would lessen suspicion in international relations, strengthen the political and legal foundation of observance of the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of force, and enhance its effectiveness. In this way, so the USSR and the other socialist countries believe, it would be possible to secure important guarantees against military conflicts arising, and not only on the European Continent. These same aims are also met by the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals for military spending not to be increased but reduced by states, above all those possessing the greatest military potential, and for Europe to be rid of chemical weapons and for these weapons not to be deployed where there are none now.

The growth of general instability in the world, the increasing tension in Europe caused by the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in a number of Western countries -- which led to the wrecking of the Geneva talks -- the further buildup of U.S. and NATO nuclear arms -- all this places the question of nuclear-free zones on the agenda of European and also world politics with new force. The creation of nuclear-free zones has a direct link with measures to reduce the danger of war and with the strengthening of confidence. Coming out consistently in support of these initiatives, our country has stated from the rostrum of the Stockholm forum the importance of their very serious consideration. At the same time the document submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion at the conference, which reflects the stand of all the Warsaw Pact states, allocates an important place to the elaboration of additional measures -- significant in nature and wide in scope -- to strengthen confidence and security in the military-technical sphere.

Assessing the present stage in the conference's work, Ambassador I. Varga, leader of the Hungarian delegation, said in an interview with PRAVDA's correspondent that the Soviet Union's proposals, which accord with the interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world and are aimed at resolving the vitally important questions of preventing nuclear war, strengthening confidence and security, and improving the political climate on the continent, were the most significant event at the conference. The proposals advanced by the USSR, I. Varga went on to say, and also the Warsaw Pact states' appeal to the North Atlantic Treaty states regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, have elicited a positive response among the conference participants and remain at the center of attention in its work.

The broad and truly large-scale package of proposals from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries fully accords with the spirit and letter of the Stockholm conference's mandate and, at the same time, develops the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. These specific, mutually complementary measures represent a single whole, whose constituent parts cannot be contrasted with each other or, still less, be viewed in isolation from each other. Therefore, even those who would like to bury detente and, under the guise of strengthening confidence and security, take advantage of the conference to gain one-sided advantages in the military sphere cannot brush aside the Soviet proposals advanced at the conference.

This is essentially the purpose of the proposals of the United States and its NATO allies. The NATO package of proposals does not address a single word or half a word to the question of limiting military activity and the nuclear arms race -- that is, the chief causes of the exacerbation of the present situation and the growth of mistrust. The American approach, which Washington has essentially imposed on its NATO allies, pursues a self-seeking aim -- to legalize monitoring of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces' everyday activity and to reveal their structures. Such "transparency" has nothing to do with increasing confidence. Particularly if you consider that the Pentagon command and NATO are trying to secure such "monitoring" of the Warsaw Pact countries' Armed Forces through their representatives in Stockholm at precisely the time when arms programs on an unprecedented scale are being developed in the West.

A considerable proportion of these programs are being implemented in the United States itself -- that is, in a zone that would not be affected by this "transparency." The introduction of such a practice would increase the danger of war, as it would accord with the tasks of the global U.S. and NATO military-strategic doctrine based on the first use of nuclear weapons.

This conclusion is also confirmed by the fact that, while campaigning for "greater openness" of military activity, in no way does the United States extend this to its own territory. Does such an approach accord with the principle of equality and non-detriment to either side? Obviously not. Such a course of events at the Stockholm conference gives cause for concern. The United States and those who follow it would clearly like to divert the work of this forum from the main topic.

In the Kulturhuset building here in Stockholm, where the conference is continuing its work, I met and talked with many representatives of various countries. W. Konarski, head of the Polish delegation, believes that the Stockholm conference has a real chance of success if the tasks of elaborating, above all, wide-scale and, thus, decisive political measures are regarded as of paramount importance in its work. The Polish delegation, W. Konarski said, fully supports the proposals advanced by the USSR, and it is to be supposed that there is some positive movement both in the group of neutral and nonaligned countries and in the group of NATO countries.

The document submitted at the conference by the "N and N" group of countries (neutral and nonaligned countries) was an independent decision, one of whose chief elements, so it is believed in circles in those countries themselves, was the proposal to take measures to limit military activity in Europe. According to C. Lidgard, leader of the Swedish delegation, (Ye.) Saliba, Maltese delegation leader, and a number of others, the Soviet proposals create an important positive basis for a thorough discussion of the entire package of tasks facing the conference. In the course of a working exchange of opinions the document of the "N and N" group will acquire new details and be concretized and amplified in a number of aspects.

Now that the delegations of the countries participating in the Stockholm conference have set forth their positions and advanced specific proposals and initiatives, it is necessary to determine the main direction in which further work will proceed. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries propose a constructive path -- a combination of wide-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature with measures of a military-technical order -- which would make it possible to ensure the success of the Stockholm conference and to make it a major contribution to the strengthening of European and international security.

NATO DISPLAYS DESTRUCTIVE POSITION AT GENEVA

LD121157 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (the new name for the Disarmament Committee which came to be used this year) resumed its work here today. The international community expects this forum to carry out the instruction to step up the drafting of international agreements on the cardinal problems of curbing the arms race and effecting disarmament, an instruction which was reaffirmed by the 38th General Assembly session.

The main obstacle in the way is the destructive position of the USA and its NATO allies who have taken a course toward stepping up the arms race and achieving military superiority. The socialist countries display maximum good will in order to help achieve progress at the talks as regards prevention of nuclear war, prohibition of chemical weapons, barring the arms race from outer space, banning nuclear weapons tests and other aspects of disarmament. This position meets with full understanding and support from the nonaligned and neutral countries. But the delegations of NATO countries are opposing this in every way and blocking the work of special auxiliary organs of the conference established to consider these pressing issues.

The summer session of the conference is to last 12 weeks.

GENSCHER URGES USSR TO SCRAP ANTISATELLITE SYSTEM

LD121316 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn 12 Jun (DPA) -- The Federal Government has stressed its expectation that the Soviets and Americans will engage in talks on a ban on weapons in outer space as soon as possible. In a statement on a corresponding demand by the Soviet states and party leader Konstantin Chernenko the day before, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in Bonn on Tuesday that the Federal Government had already spoken out in support of restricting military activities in outer space through verifiable agreements.

Genscher welcomed the fact that the United States had offered to enter into government talks on this. In the case of antisatellite weapons every possibility had to be utilized in order to make possible an absolute ban through adequate verifiability. As the only power to dispose of an antisatellite system, the Soviet Union should facilitate an agreement on a total ban of weapons in outer space by dismantling it.

BOGDANOV, PLEKHANOV SERIES ON ARMS ISSUE

Arms Control Verification

LD101513 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 May 84

[Viktor Yenikeyev "Discussion" with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov from the Moscow-based United States and Canada Institute -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] The problems of the arms control have become the most serious issues of the day. It is obvious that new agreements and new treaties to curb the arms race are necessary. But it is also obvious that when we come to discussing these issues we encounter another problem, and a very serious problem, the problem of the verification of those treaties and those agreements. And let me say that this problem has gained a new weight recently. Why, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] This administration, which has been in power for more than 3 years, began its stay in power with very clear-cut positions that they should not talk about disarmament, about arms control, for several years -- until we get our muscles strong. But under the pressure of the public opinion -- first of all in United States itself, then in Europe -- they had to start to talk with the Soviet Union about disarmament. But from the very beginning of the talks with us this administration was trying to find a number of excuses, first of all to make these talks very difficult. In case they could not, they were suggesting such proposals -- just deliberately invented -- that the Soviet side would reject then because they are not acceptable for us. The verification problem, which is not a problem at all, was just created by this administration, and was created to such a dimension that now for uninformed public opinion it seems that this administration is for all-out verification but that Soviets are not accepting.

There is no bit of truth in that and I should say that we have a very well-established system of verification which has its own experience and it has its own inertia, momentum, now. We have a system of verification which from the very beginning was based on the so-called national means of verification. Remember it is satellites, radio-telemetric means, and so on and so on. Until this administration came to power we had no problem with that. By the way, Viktor, after SALT treaties were signed, we have established a special standing verification committee with a seat in Geneva.

[Yenikeyev] Well, thank you, Dr Bogdanov and now my next question is to you, Dr Plekhanov. It is natural that the problem of the verification of the treaties and agreements is a very complex one and could you explain, Dr Plekhanov, why the problem of the verification has become kind of a stumbling block to new treaties and new agreements? So to say where lies the bone of contention?

[Plekhanov] Well, as Dr Bogdanov has just said, there was a time when we had a common approach to the problem of verification and to the whole set of problems of arms control. Now, unfortunately, the situation is different. While the Soviet Union continues to adhere to those principles on which both sides operated in this area throughout the seventies -- and even before -- the American side has adopted a different posture. You see verification, the important thing about verification is that it must not serve as a pretext, the problem must not serve as a pretext for not moving ahead in various areas of arms limitation and arms reductions.

The existing experience, the acquired experience, on verification, is very positive. The national technical means of verification that exist on both sides have worked very effectively to provide for compliance -- control over the compliance -- with the terms of treaties. And the standing consultative commission to which Dr Bogdanov has just referred has also been very effective as a forum in which both sides can raise the questions that may appear with them with regard to the compliance of the other side with this or that agreement. So the problem is that while we continue to look on verification as an important thing, but a thing that must serve the cause of arms limitation and reduction, the American side has put forward this problem of verification as a stumbling bloc, as a sine qua non, which obstructs movement towards agreements on arms limitation and arms reduction.

The problem, I think, at the root of the problem is that the U.S. Government, at the current stage, is not interested in real arms control and arms reduction, because those measures which are being discussed go against the grain of the massive rearmament program that's being put into action by the U.S. Government in recent years. So the whole business of arms control and disarmament is looked at as, well, a kind of a political exercise which is designed to calm down the opposition, those people who are worried about the picking up of the arms race and worried about the increased danger of nuclear war.

And so you see the administration -- the Reagan administration -- is playing upon these fears and p ejudices that exist, unfortunately, in the American mind with regard to the Soviet Union. Some Americans think that you can't trust the Russians and what the administration is doing is picking up on that prejudice and saying: Of course you can't trust the Russians. In order that you could provide for compliance with treaties you must have a right to x-ray the Russians to see that they are really... Well, if you proceed with the premise that you are dealing with an empire of evil just like the Reagan administration is doing vis a vis the Soviet Union then of course you will never be satisfied with the amount of trust and certainly with regard to the other side that is normal.

[Bogdanov] I would like to make it absolutely clear that the Soviet side objectively is more interested in verification than the American side. You know why? Because Americans, their weapon systems, are very near by our neck. We are surrounded by the American bases, not United States surrounded by the Soviet bases. You know that's why, what's going on, what danger is there, we are more interested to verify it than the American side.

U.S. Proposals Unacceptable

LD101635 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 May 84

[Viktor Yenikeyev "discussion" with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based United States and Canada Institute -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] Now being particular about the recent American proposal on banning chemical weapons, which was put forward by the American vice president, George Bush, in Geneva, why do we say that the verification provisions of this proposed treaty are unacceptable for the Soviet side?

[Bogdanov] You know, Viktor, they are really unacceptable for the Soviet side because we are very different societies. We are socialist state, America is a private capitalist state. You know what it says in the American provisions of verification — that they will get, acquire, a right to inspect all the Soviet factories, state factories, you know, which they may think they may produce, they may produce chemicals. But as to the American side, you acquire a right to inspect only state enterprises. But what kind of state enterprises you have to inspect in USA? As I told you already, it's a private capitalist society and they have no government-run enterprises. They require a right to inspect, in fact, all our industry, even this which has nothing to do with the chemicals, and we have limited options to verify what's going on the American territory. That's number one.

Number two: They acquire, if we agree to their proposals, they acquire the right to coerce us, you know, to press on us, whenever they like to inspect. And if you put together first point that they have a right to inspect everything and they have a right to inspect whenever they like, you may say that it's not an inspection, it's an intelligence operation, which of course is not acceptable for us.

[Yenikeyev] And you know I'm afraid that to millions of people in this country, the American position is not, well, understandable because of the one hand, the American side hands out its proposal on chemical weapons in Geneva and other hand, the administration spends billions of dollars on chemical rearmament of America and, you know, it amounts to, well, $10 billion in 5 years period. So there is much doubt as to the sincerity of the American side.

[Plenkhanov] Well, actually the talks on chemical weapons were proceeding quite well until 1980 when they were broken off by the American side and I would like to remind our listeners that verification provisions were also successfully negotiated at those talks and the agreement was almost ready and then the American side discontinued the negotiations and the Reagan administration began its chemical rearmament program, and then it felt a need to show that it's not insensitive to the concern of those people who are not prepared to live with the ever-growing chemical arsenal which may sooner or later be used. And so, these proposals were put forward; they were put forward not so much to the Soviet side as to the Capitol Hill. I think that Senator David Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, put his finger on it when he said that actually the proposal that Mr Bush took to Geneva was extended to the U.S. Congress in order to provide for smooth sailing for those appropriations for chemical weapons which the administration is so interested in.

[Yenikeyev] Well, and what will you say about the verification problem concerning the arms race in space, all the more so as the people in the White House and the President himself they say that it's impossible to verify any agreements, any treaties in this vital field, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] You know it's really very big problem. It's becoming really very dangerous for the whole mankind. This Reagan administration is fuelling the arms race in any field. Now, now, they want to bring the arms race in cosmos, which has fatal consequences for humanity. And their, you know, argument against people who say that you should get an agreement with the Russians -- we should ban that -- their main argument now is that that's very difficult, you cannot verify it. I would not deny that this problem is very complex one. Really, it's very complex one but if you are logical enough you would say that it's much better to get an agreement to ban the deployment of weapon systems in cosmos before than to verify when you have deployed it. That's the solution to the problem.

There is already a decision taken by this administration to deploy weapon systems in cosmos and they are just trying to prove it, to justify it -- justify it in the eyes of their own American people -- because, you know, to justify spending $50 billion on weapon systems now and half a trillion dollars in the very near future you should have some strong argument. Now I would like to call your attention to another dimension of the verification problem. There is a lot of bluff in the American, you know, approach to that. Let me quote a very interesting quotation for [as heard] WASHINGTON POST. WASHINGTON POST reports that some officials are pushing for the right to have inspectors at their tests with our technicians having an opportunity to instrument [as heard] their test program. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and DOE nuclear-weapons specialists are reported to be adamantly opposed to the idea of admitting Soviet observers to American test sites in Nevada.

[Plekhanov] This refers to nuclear tests...

[Bogdanov] Yes, but you know, you know Sergey... [interrupted by Plekhanov but continues] to nuclear field but actually it refers to everything because, for instance, my own experience, and I'm meeting a lot of American experts see, that when you start talking about particulars and details of verification you meet very reluctant positions from the American side and I think that's the explanation, that's the real explanation of this, the real approach of the American Administration to the verification.

[Plekhanov] You see, verification is a difficult business, admittedly. But, one must work on this problem and the real tragedy is that the unconstructive approach on the American side, designed to prevent any progress in the area of arms control and disarmament has taken us backwards in this area. There (?had) been a forward motion in the 1970's from, in, the direction of more-and-more effective means of verification. The more complicated an arms agreement, the more complicated means of verification. That's the key principle, that progress in verification must be commensurate with progress in arms limitation and reduction. So there (?had been less) movement, and now that [word indistinct] movement been stopped and we have been taken backwards and so it's very ingenious on the American side to cite difficulties of verifying agreements on arms in space -- for instance, saying it's too difficult. It's going to be even more difficult if we allow the business to be frustrated in other areas so I would like just to quote our president, Konstantin Chernenko, who I think put it very succinctly when he said that where there is a real desire to reach agreement, to limit arms and measures on disarmament, verification has not been and cannot be an obstacle.

[Yenikeyev] Well, this brings us to the end of our discussion. Dr Bogdanov and Dr Plekhanov, (?I) thank you for taking part in it.

[Bogdanov] Thank you.

[Plekhanov] Thank you.

Antiwar Mood

LD101445 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Viktor Yenikeyev "Discussion" with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based United States and Canada Institute -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] Recently the American Congress has rejected the administration's request to allocate the money for the testing of the ASAT antisatellite system. So can you say you did expect this kind of decision from the American lawmakers?

[Bogdanov] I have a feeling that the Congress position is a little bit changing just because of the proper mood in the country itself and (?there is a feeling) that before the elections American Congress, American congressmen, first of all in the House they have to be more responsive to the public mood in United States. Well, they know over there much better than we do how the antiwar feelings are very well spread now in United States. The very interesting part of outer space story is that the President is in a kind of isolation, you know. Maybe for the first time the American President is getting into such a tight corner because, to be fair, you know, to be precise, I don't see any serious quarters in American domestic politics, I don't see any serious quarters in Western Europe, I don't see any serious quarters in the developing world, I don't (?see) about socialist countries, the Soviet Union, which could even think of the possibility of cosmic wars.

[Plekhanov] I think that there is a basic difference between the approach of the Reagan administration and of all those forces and people and countries that Dr Bogdanov has referred to. The difference is that the Reagan administration doesn't believe in the possibility of reaching a negotiated settlement to prevent the arms race in space. While all the rest around the world believe that there must be earnest, serious, practical efforts, that something must be done before we just throw our hands up in desperation say: Oh no, that's not impossible, let's go for the space race. We must try a negotiated settlement, we must have talks.

[Yenikeyev] Don't you regret this decision, being a (?participant), (?well) at least to some extent?

[Plekhanov] Well I think that there is a strong element of partisanship here, and as Dr Bogdanov has just said in an election year the opposition party, and not only the opposition party, a lot of people in the Republican Party as well have to take account of what the voters are thinking, and the voters are scared of a possibility of a nuclear war. The voters want to see the U.S. Government do whatever it can to prevent the increase of the danger of nuclear war. So I think this is a situation where the election considerations of congressmen are very closely linked with a larger concern that has been building up for several years over a dangerous, very dangerous trend in the military policies of the United States. There is a definite consensus in the country for some kind of a slow-down in the arms race, including the space race.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Bogdanov, but as I understand, the problem of the antisatellite systems isn't done away with. The Pentagon, the United States of America, they have many other systems for this purpose.

[Bogdanov] Yes Viktor, you are quite right. First of all I would like to say that that's a very, very complex procedure. You know, the Senate Armed Forces Committee has approved the appropriation of money for that. So it means that they will have to find out some consensus on that. So the problem is not settled. You are quite right. And another thing, antisatellite weapons system is just one part of the whole part of the whole cosmic conception of war or whatever you like -- star wars.

I feel like mentioning here the shuttle. For instance people know that one-third or even more of shuttle's flight have military orientation.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Plekhanov, speaking in general terms, why do you think the administration is so anxious to turn outer space into a potential battlefield between the Soviet Union and the United States of America?

[Plekhanov] Well there are several reasons and before we go into reasons I'd like to go into history somewhat. The attempts by the United States to militarize space exploration have a long history. In 1957 the Soviet Union luanched the first earth satellite and already in 1958 the United States began work on antisatellite weapons. It was the so-called space trek program started in 1958. In 1959 a missile was fired from a B-47 bomber at an artificial satellite and there were other tests and other programs ever since. But there was a major speedup and a major intensification of this program after the Reagan administration came to power, because this administration seemed to have an especially great number of those people in its ranks who are fervent believers that space is some kind of a new frontier for war, for warmaking. They apparently consider it possible to achieve some sort of advantages.

[Bogdanov] They are aimed at one basic thing, you know, to sanctuarize American cities, to make them invulnerable.

[Yenikeyev] Untouchable, so to speak.

[Bogdanov] Untouchable, untouchable for the second strike. They have a very false hope and very false idea that if they bring war to cosmos they will sanctuar [as heard] the land, you know, first of all American territory, from the retaliatory strike, which is very false, which is very misleading, you know. That's another American attempt to solve political problem with technological means, because Americans traditionally believe that they are always superior technologically. I'm afraid that like in many other cases in the history they will get a lesson, again a lesson, that the Soviet side is very able to match them. But I put a question to you: Who will be the winner at the final outcome? Nobody will be the winner. And the third point of mine is that I would like to call your attention to the whole environment which exists now in United States. American society is becoming very computerized society. You, of course, are aware how star wars films, games, are popular in the States. I'm afraid that since they have it at such a large extent they have a funny mixture of dreams and realities. You know if you are used to playing star wars on the TV screens from the childhood you may come to believe that it's really possible.

[Plekhanov] Yes, I would like to add to this a few words. There are people who are interested in the space race for just economic reasons. You see, development of the space weapons, according to estimates and plans by the U.S. Government, is going to cost the United States $500 billion in the coming decade. That's a huge chunk of the national wealth, and obviously a lot of corporations in the high technology field are going to reap exorbitant profits. Already there is a great deal of enthusiasm in some sectors of American industry about the profits that they're going to take. Also I think there is a very misjudged notion that this new area of the arms race is going to work like a locomotive vis a vis the whole of American industry, that because there's a lot of new technologies involved, this development of space weapons is going to help the whole economy, revitalize it and modernize it. But some studies by economists that I have seen disprove it very effectively, because you're not going to save Detroit or Cleveland or Buffalo, New York, which are in terrible economic conditions, by means of a space umbrella. Different things are needed in order to revitalize the American economy.

Star Wars Project

LD111253 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Viktor Yenikeyev "Discussion" with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based United States and Canada Institute -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] By the year 2000 the administration has promised to do away with communism, and by this same year the administration plans to develop and to deploy in space ABM systems. So is this just a mere coincidence or is there something more serious behind these plans?

[Plekhanov] Well, I'm not sure about the exact timetables for both of these things and I'm not sure that there are exact timetables, but the two things are obviously interconnected, obviously interconnected because the development of things like antisatellite weapons, a military platform in space, space-based antiballistic missile systems, they are all designed to give the United States an ability to fight a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and to be...

[Bogdanov interrupts] I'm sorry, I'm sorry Sergey, not only to fight but to win....

[Plekhanov] Yes, to win, to win the nuclear war.

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Plekhanov] Which is something that cannot be done.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Bogdanov, I see that you are eager to have your say. Please.

[Bogdanov] You know your question may sound a little bit hypothetical, of course, but at the same time I have a feeling it's a very serious question. Of course, nobody knows who will stay in power by the end of the decade, but they are trying to force any future leaders of America to realize their plans.

[Yenikeyev] Trying to look ahead, Dr Plekhanov, do you think we'll be able to curb the arms race in space, or rather to prevent the arms race in space, or do you think the problem will run ahead?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that in the long run I tend to be optimistic. I think that there is a long history of cooperation in space and in fact space exploration is supposed to be one area of common interest on a global scale. I mean everybody is interested in using space for peaceful purposes, and the use of space -- outer space -- for military purposes is a threat to all. There have been successful attempts to curb the arms race in space. In 1963, nuclear tests in space were banned in the treaty between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. In 1967 there was another treaty which banned the launching of nuclear weapons into space and which provided a whole framework for behavior of states in exploration of outer space. Then there was a lot of cooperative international projects in space exploration. The Soviet Union's space exploration program has involved sending a lot of astronauts from foreign countries to space together with Soviet astronauts. We have launched a French astronaut, an Indian astronaut, not to mention a lot of astronauts from socialist countries. And we must not forget that there is a successful example of Soviet-American cooperation in space exploration, the apex of which was the Apollo-Soyuz space flight back in 1975.

You know I have been present at some discussions between Soviet and American astronauts, Soviet cosmonauts and American astronauts, and I've watched them on television sharing their impressions of what they saw in space, and the thing that really struck me, the theme that keeps recurring in their talks is that when they get up there and look at the earth the earth looks so small, so vulnerable, so beautiful, that the whole idea of waging wars, any kind of wars, on earth seems absurd. So I think the idea of turning space into a battleground is absolutely absurd too [few words indistinct as Bogdanov interrupts].

[Bogdanov interrupts] I'm sorry Sergey, I'm sorry Sergey, it gives me another idea you know. Maybe we should pick up some important guys from this administration and send them out the cosmos for some time to look at the earth, how it is beautiful, number one, how it is small, number two, and how it is dangerous to destroy it. That's my suggestion, you know.

[Plekhanov] That's right, except that in election year I'm afraid that some of the Democrats might object to giving him a two-way ticket you know.

[Bogdanov] Well, well, maybe you're right, maybe you're right.

[Plekhanov] But the idea would be great I think for education, you know, space education for peace.

[Yenikeyev] Well then, apart from that Dr Bogdanov, what are your prospects for the solution of this problem of the arms race in space?

[Bogdanov] If you are in cooperative mood, if there is a will to find out the solution you are always able to find it out. What is lacking now, it's the goodwill from the American side to sit down over the table and to discuss all these problems, because this administration first wants to get the superiority then to talk and that side of the story makes me very pessimistic. So from that point of view I'm pessimistic, but if you judge by the common sense of the American people, you know, then, of course, you are optimistic and I have the feeling that one day or the other they will come to the conclusion how all this star wars plays, games business -- is dangerous for all of us, you know. Let's wait and see, I would end it by that.

[Plekhanov] And also I would emphasize the importance of putting forward practical initiatives and that's what the Soviet Union has been doing for several years. Just recently Konstantin Chernenko responded to a letter by Carl Sagan and Richard Garvin, two of the very well-known scientists in the United States, concerning the possibility of some negotiated measures to prevent a space arms race. I would remind our listeners that the Soviet Union unilaterally adopted a moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons. That moratorium still holds, but we think that it must be responded to by the American side so that we could ban the development of anti-satellite weapons.

Then another initiative of ours last year was a draft treaty to ban the use of force in space and from space against the earth, a very practical and very serious proposal which still has not been answered by the American side. Konstantin Chernenko, in his letter, in his answer to the two American physicists recently, he put forward another thing. He thinks that the United States and the Soviet Union in the first place could solemnly reject the very idea of developing and deploying space based antiballistic systems. And also another important thing is that there could be a treaty concerning limitation of military use of spaceships, both manned and unmanned spaceships. So the Soviet Union is very seriously trying to engage the United States in negotiating on this subject and is putting forward initiative after initiative. We think that this will ultimately lead to practical results.

PHYSICIANS ANTIWAR CONGRESS IN HELSINKI ENDS

Chazov Addresses Forum

PM121524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "The Forces of War Can Be Overcome"]

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Jun -- The fourth congress of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War opened at Helsinki University yesterday. The present forum is attended by about 500 delegates from more than 50 countries. I am greatly pleased to tell you, Soviet Academician Ye. I. Chazov, cochairman of the movement, said in his speech at the opening of the congress, that K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked that wishes for success in the congress' work be conveyed to all its participants. K.U. Chernenko stressed that people in the Soviet Union treat with respect the activity of participants in the movement because it is filled with true humanism and sincere concern for the prevention of nuclear war. K.U. Chernenko drew attention to our congress slogan: "Physicians assert that nuclear war can be prevented." The optimism of these words, the Soviet state's leader said, accords with the Soviet people's belief that the forces of peace are capable of overcoming the forces of war. A guarantee of this is provided by the proliferating antiwar movements, in whose ranks physicians hold a prestigious place by right.

The message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the forum's participants was greeted by applause form those assembled.

Academician Ye. I. Chazov spoke about the active participation of Soviet people, including physicians, in the struggle for peace and about the alarm felt by broad strata of the USSR public as a consequence of the dangerous exacerbation of today's international situation and the increased threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind. We have gathered in Helsinki, the Soviet representative declared, with a realistic awareness of the situation existing in the world: It has changed for the worse. We physicians cannot but be alarmed by the fact that nuclear arsenals are growing while the specter of Hiroshima continues to stalk the world. Nor can we fail to see, however, that our movement's strength has also grown. The Soviet delegation has brought to Helsinki signatures on the Amsterdam congress appeal, calling for an end to the nuclear arms race. More than one million Soviet physicians and medical students have signed this document.

The deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles which has started in West Europe, the speaker went on, has created an unprecedented threat to the security of the USSR and its allies. They have been forced to take adequate measures to counter the threat that is being posed. It was not the Soviet side that began the new round of the nuclear arms race. But we are convinced that this round can be halted and reversed.

The chairman of the Soviet Physicians' Committee assured the congress participants that the USSR is in favor of detente and of the restoration of international trust.

Many of the participants in the congress which opened in Helsinki stressed in their speeches the serious concern for the fate of peace which is felt today by millions of people on our planet.

The launching of a global thermonuclear war could turn into the greatest calamity in mankind's history, because one-half of our planet's population would perish, Professor Bernard Lown, eminent U.S. scientist and public figure and one of the leaders of the organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, declared.

The illusions -- generated by improved weapons -- that it is possible to achieve nuclear superiority, score victory in a nuclear war, and even survive it, he noted, run contrary to all logic, since it is sufficient to recall that the nuclear arsenals existing today have a destructive power that is 1 million times greater than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The physicians' international forum continues its work.

Appeal Adopted

LD072038 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki June 7 TASS -- The 4th international congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" ended here today with a passionate call to the political leaders of the major powers of the world to prevent an outbreak of nuclear war.

In the course of four days some 500 delegates from more than 50 countries discussed pressing issues connected with the prevention of the nuclear catastrophe. Scientists and physicians unanimously adopted an appeal to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko and to the President of the United States Ronald Reagan in which they outlined their stand on this pressing problem of our time.

The danger of nuclear war has drastically grown in the twelve months since our last congress, the appeal says, expecially in Europe with its increasing concentration of new nuclear missiles. International tension is at a dangerous level. Soviet-American talks have been stopped for the first time in the past decades. The nuclear arms race continues and is gaining in pace. Reaction time in the course of a crisis has now shrunk to a few minutes, increasing the possibility that a miscalculation or breakdown might lead to nuclear destruction. The plans to create a large-scale AMB system in outer space generate a still greater feeling of fear in the world.

A new cycle of the nuclear weapons race has been started. It has further undermined stability, the document points out. We have carefully studied the rate of the nuclear weapons race last year and we must collectively warn that the point at issue is a critical state not only of a single human life, but of the whole life on earth, the appeal stresses. The latest data about the medical and physical consequences of nuclear war indicate that the forecasts of the past underestimated the scope of these consequences. Now it appears that the long-term consequences of nuclear war will threaten the existence of the whole intelligent life.

The delegates to the congress have declared for a freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery with a subsequent balanced reduction and, in the long run, scrapping of nuclear weapons, for a policy in the field of defence that excludes the first use of nuclear weapons in any conflict, for initiative from both sides in order to reverse the arms race.

It takes good will and readiness to reach agreement with the other nuclear powers on such norms of diplomatic relations that would end the nuclear deadlock, says the appeal. As phusicians -- participants in the movement for the prevention of nuclear war, dedicated to our cause of preserving human life, despite the difference in ideology and political views, we have joined our efforts in the struggle against the greatest threat to life and health, with which mankind has ever been confronted.

We hope, the document underlines, that East-West cooperation that has shown itself in our organisation, can be expanded to embrace all potential victims of the nuclear menace.

The recipe offered by us, physicians, for ending the nuclear arms race, calls by way of the initial step for a complete prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests. This first step will overcome the lethal inertia of the arms race and lay the groundwork for other major agreements, the document says.

The delegates to the congress also drafted the text of "An Appeal to My Patients" unanimously approved by the International Council of the movement "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War". This text is to be used by physicians in the form of a small printed card or a wall poster. Medicine will be unable to cope with the consequences of nuclear war, the appeal says. The only method of treatment is its prevention. I urge my patients to inform together with me our fellow citizens of the dangers of the nuclear arms race. Together, we should convince political leaders the world over that it is necessary to reverse the movement toward death.

In conclusion delegates to the congress had a meeting with members of the Finnish public.

It was decided that the next, 5th international congress of the movement "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" would be held in Budapest in 1985.

MATERIALS CONCERNING MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

TV Coverage of Opening

LD121657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The economic conference at the highest level of the CEMA countries began in Moscow on 12 June. [Video opens with a long shot of the hall in which the session is taking place, showing the delegations seated. The video cuts to a shot of Chernenko entering the hall unaided, followed by Tikhonov, and the two move toward their places. The video clip then shows Chernenko seated at the table with Tikhonov seated to Chernenko's right. The camera draws back slowly to reveal the other members of the Soviet delegation. Those that can be identified are seated from left to right across the screen as follows: Romanov, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Ustinov, and Dolgikh. Two rows of unidentified officials are seated behind them]

Delegations taking part in the conference are: from the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, and head of the delegation; Comrades Filipov, Doynov, Lukanov, Bonev, Stanishev, Zarev, and Zhulev.

From the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the delegation; Comrades Lazar, Havasi, Szuros, Marjai, and Faluvegi.

From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the delegation; Comrades Pham Van Dong, Vo Chi Cong, Tran Quynh, and Dinh Nho Liem.

From the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and head of the delegation; Comrades Stoph, Axen, Krenz, Mittag, Shuerer, Weiss, Sieber, and Winkelmann.

From the Republic of Cuba: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Cuba's permanent CEMA representative and head of the delegation; Comrades Humberto Perez Gonzalez, Lionel Soto Prieto, Antonio Esquivel Yedra, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, and Jose Acosta Santana.

From the Mongolian People's Republic: Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great Hural of Mongolia, and head of the delegation; Comrades Batmonh, Molomjamts, Gombojav, Peljee, and Sodnom.

From the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and head of the delegation; Comrades Barcikowski, Czyrek, Messner, Gorywoda, and Obodowski.

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee, president of the republic, and head of the delegation; Comrades Dascalescu, Bobu, Verdet, Stoian, Totu, Birlea, and Dudas.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and head of the delegation; Comrades Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Romanov, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Baybakov, and Talyzin.

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, and head of the delegation; Comrades Strougal, Jakes, Lenart, Haman, Rohlicek, Potac, and Sojak.

Comrade Sychev, CEMA secretary, is taking part in the work of the conference.

[Video shows close shots of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, the shots of the delegations in each case coinciding with the naming of the delegation by the announcer]

The conference was opened by a welcome speech from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The conference was chaired at the morning session by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and at the evening session by Comrade Janos Kadar.

The conference is discussing major issues of the economic development and cooperation of the fraternal countries. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Le Duan, Erich Honecker, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez have spoken.

At the beginning of the session, those taking part in the conference honored the memory of Enrico Berlinguer, prominent figure of the Italian and international communist and workers' movement, and general secretary of the PCI.

The economic conference is continuing its work.

Session Continues 13 Jun

LD130848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA economic summit conference continued its work in Moscow today in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace.

3 Documents Expected

AU130911 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 11 June on page 6 carries a 1,200-word report by its permanent correspondent Dragan Vukcevic from Moscow dated 10 June, on the CEMA Summit. The introductory passage notes the summit is to open on 12 June and then asserts:

"The conference will last 2 days. As it is learned, it will adopt a communique, a declaration on the political-economic situation in the CEMA, and a document of an 'internal' nature."

The remainder of the article is devoted to tracing the history of the preparations for the summit. It notes that an "improvement of relations" within CEMA is expected to result from it, but presents no specific details.

Chernenko-Kadar Meeting

LD131036 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko today had a meeting with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar.

The development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding characterising ties between the CPSU and the HSWP were highly appraised in the course of the conversation. The resolve undeviatingly to deepen friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of the accords reached during the visit to the USSR by a Hungarian party and government delegation in the summer of 1983 was confirmed.

Konstantin Chernenko and Janos Kadar stated their complete unanimity in evaluating the present-day international situation. The course of the more aggressive forces of imperialism, first and foremost the USA, which banks on achieving military superiority, leads to the dramatic aggravation of the international situation and to the escalation of tension in Europe and in the world at large. This makes it even more necessary to strengthen unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union and Hungary will redouble their efforts aimed at ensuring peace and international security and at reverting to the road of normal cooperation among states.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, unity and complete mutual understanding on all the questions under consideration.

Tikhonov-Pham Van Dong Meeting

LD121428 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), who is attending the economic summit conference of CMEA member-states.

Highly appraising the work of the economic conference, the heads of government of the two countries emphasised that it opens up a new stage in the development and perfection of cooperation between fraternal socialist countries, in the accomplishment of tasks of further deepening socialist economic integrationand of increasing the economic potential of the socialist community.

There was an exchange of views on a number of matters of mutual interest. Much attention was devoted to further developing and raising the effectiveness of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the light of the results of the meeting of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the Vietnamese leaders on June 11 this year, and of its importance for the steady strengthening of fraternal friendship and cohesion between the CPSU and the CPV, the USSR and the SRV.

The conversation passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA Feature

PM121410 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 11 June First Edition devotes three-fourths of page 4 to a special feature entitled "Experience Is Common Property."

It is devoted to the opening of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow on 12 June and consists of an unattributed introduction and dispatches by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents from Sofia, Berlin, Havana, Budapest, Hanoi, Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, and Ulaanbaatar on the use to which Soviet experience is put in developing the CEMA countries' economies. The introduction reads as follows:

"The CEMA countries' economic summit conference opens in Moscow tomorrow, 12 June. It is to outline ways to further deepen socialist economic integration and build up the CEMA members' economic potential.

"The fraternal CEMA countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR -- constantly keep at the center of their attention the fundamental problems of cooperation and the prospects for its further deepening and are the initiators and the guiding force of the integration process.

"The transfer of the community countries' national economies to the path of intensification sets them the task of supplementing the coordination of plans with the agreeing of economic policy as a whole. A characteristic feature of the integration process in the eighties is its shift toward intensive production, scientific, and technical collaboration. 'The pooling of the socialist countries' efforts in the main directions of scientific and technical progress is the command of the times,' Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in a recent speech in the Kremlin. 'This is the key to resolving many tasks.' The long-term targeted cooperation programs and the agreements concluded in the spheres of electronics, microprocessor and robot technology, and the production of equipment for nuclear power stations orient us toward precisely this.

"As was pointed out in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the fraternal parties' congresses and plenums, many things in the practice of the fraternal countries -- everything that helps to enhance social production efficiency -- merit attention in the process of transferring the economy to the path of intensification. It is a question, in particular, of the skillfully organized work of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises in Hungary, the instructive experience of production rationalization and the saving of raw materials and supplies in the GDR, social security in Czechoslovakia, and useful forms of agro-industrial collaboration in Bulgaria. This experience is widely studied in the USSR and other fraternal countries, and its introduction is already having a considerable effect.

"The experience accumulated in the CEMA countries of improving economic machineries is, in turn, in many ways instructive for our country. The fulfillment of the Food Program also presupposes utilizing all the best things in the practice of the management of agro-industrial complexes in fraternal states. Light and food industry enterprises are being modernized in the USSR with the socialist countries' assistance, and new technologies are being assimilated with a view to improving quality and extending the range of consumer goods.

"In short, exchanging positive experience of economic building is today an important reserve for further successes by world socialism. The materials presented for the readers' attention under the rubric 'Community' tell of this."

POLITICAL OBSERVER VIEWS CEMA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM122004 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov under the rubric "Look at Events": "Socialism's Confident Steps"]

[Excerpt] In January 1984 CEMA was 35 years old. What has it achieved in this time? The results of its activity are truly impressive! The advantages of socialism are being revealed increasingly powerfully in the economic competition between the two systems. This is graphically expressed in national income and industrial production growth rates. Thus, the CEMA countries' national income in 1950 through 1983 increased 6.6 times while the developed capitalist countries' income increased 3.4 times (2.5 times less!) and industrial production output rose 14 times and 3.8 times (3.7 times less!) respectively. In 1951 through 1983 the CEMA countries' average annual national income growth rate was 6.7 percent while that of the developed capitalist countries was 3.8 percent, and the figures for industrial output growth were 8.3 percent and 4.2 percent respectively.

In 1983 national income in the CEMA countries rose 3.7 percent compared with the previous year, while industrial production output rose 4.3 percent. At the same time the Common Market (EEC) countries' GNP last year, according to preliminary estimates, remained at the low, crisis level of 1982. Industry is also operating only sporadically. For instance, in 1983 the volume of industrial production in the FRG was less than in 1979, while in France it was at the 1978 level and in Britain did not even reach the 1978 level.

Mutual trade turnover is also developing rapidly in the community. In 1983 it was R167.4 billion and was 36 times higher than the 1950 level. The majority of fraternal states ensure the bulk of their import requirements for machinery and equipment, petroleum, iron ore, and consumer goods through reciprocal deliveries.

The CEMA countries' agriculture is producing an increasing quantity of food and raw material. In the past 3 decades gross agricultural production output has increased 150 percent in the socialist community countries. Today special attention is paid to mechanization in the countryside as an essential condition for the enhanced efficiency and intensification of arable farming and stockraising. The dynamic development of the fraternal countries' economy serves as the basis for improving the population's living standard and satisfying more fully people's growing material, social, and spiritual needs. Thus, in 1983 real per capita incomes -- a generalizing indicator of the standard of living -- had increased by a factor of almost 5 throughout the CEMA countries as a whole by comparison with the early fifties. This achievement is particularly impressive against the gloomy background of the offensive against working people's rights in the capitalist wrold. Last year real wages fell in the FRG, France, Belgium, and other West European countries. In the United States, through the efforts of the three last presidents' administrations, U.S. workers' real wages have been cut by at least 15 percent.

The rapid national income growth rates have been ensured by means of the concentrated growth of the entire national economy of the CEMA countries. Second, to a considerably greater degree than before economic development in the socialist countries has been ensured by raising social labor efficiency. Third, the improvement of prosperity, especially of personal and social consumption, has been brought up to the industrial production development rates and accelerated in various sectors of the economy.

One more feature should be noted: The changes in foreign economic conditions -- and above all, to a considerable degree, the prices on world markets -- and the impact of capitalism's world economic crises are encumbering -- albeit to a different extent in each individual case -- the national economies of the fraternal countries. The arms race forced on by the United States and the trade policy of certain imperialist states have intensified this adverse impact. There have been periods when the fraternal countries' agriculture has been subjected to unfavorable weather conditions.

These and other factors have had adverse influence on the proportion of national economic development, complicating economic growth and presenting CEMA with new problems and tasks. However, the socialist countries have proven that the advantage of the socialist method of production even under complex conditions ensures rapid development rates, as is borne out by the convincing figures cited above.

Another feature of CEMA: It is well known that at the time of this organization's formation the East European countries were at different economic development levels. Bulgaria and Romania were backward countries. Hungary and Poland were not among the leaders either. Only the USSR and Czechoslovakia were developed. The process of economic restoration was underway in the GDR. Now these differences have been evened out. The division of labor between these countries is now built on the basis of the economic equality, which has been achieved with the consistent observance of the principles of mutual advantage, equivalence, and balance in exchange. CEMA's task now is to accelerate the economic development of its non-European members -- Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam. With CEMA's aid large-scale national economic projects have been constructed or are under construction in these countries.

Never before has the history of international relations known associations of sovereign states in which partners help each other selflessly and are interested in equalizing the economic development levels of all members of the community.

Thus, with the formation and development of the world system of socialism, fundamentally new socialist international relations have arisen, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is important to note that decisive importance for establishing and developing this fundamentally new type of international relations has attached and continues to attach to close contacts between the ruling communist and workers parties, meetings between their leaders, and conferences within the CEMA framework at the most varied levels.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES CEMA INTEGRATION

LD112312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the "Community" program; interview with Academician Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, presented by Yevgeniy Ambartsumov, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpt] [Ambartsumov] Integration, although an economic process, also has great political significance. In your view, in light of the coming conference, what are the most important political aspects of economic integration presently in the forefront?

[Bogomolov] At the present stage, the development of integration cooperation requires the adoption of very big and bold decisions calculated, so to speak, for a sufficiently long period.

The adoption of such decisions is connected with the strengthening of confidence in all lines between the countries. It requires, of course, clearly and concisely expressed political will -- the will to cooperate, the will for deepening of integration in all directions. But I would also stress the other side of the matter: The success of integration is creating also sufficiently firm prerequisites for political consolidation of the countries of socialism; the more successfully things go in the sphere of the economy, and economic cooperation, the more closely our countries will be tied politically.

As well as this, we cannot look at integration cooperation today outside the overall world context. The international situation has become seriously complicated over the past few years, and the CEMA member-states should, of course, draw political conclusions from the increase in international tension, including for the strategy of their further cooperation. So, in this area too, the role of political cooperation is very great.

[Ambartsumov] Thank you, Oleg Timofeyevich.

SHIRYAYEV SEES SUPERIORITY OF CEMA MECHANISM

LD081907 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- New theses of bourgeois propaganda with the use of which the West is trying to belittle the significance and role of the CMEA in the development of the economy of socialist countries, to cast a shadow on that organisation are as untenable as the usual accusations addressed to the CMEA, Director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yuriy Shiryayev told a TASS correspondent.

In connection with the coming economic summit meeting of the CMEA member countries Yuriy Shiryayev said that among these new propaganda theses are assertions about "imperfection" of the CMEA economic mechanism. Certainly we are far from thinking that we have created an ideal mechanism, Shiryayev said. Undoubtedly, there is room for improvement, and we are improving it and will continue to do so. But even the present mechanism of the CMEA is much superior to the models adopted in the capitalist world.

Compare for instance, the mechanism of decision-making in the CMEA and in international economic organizations of the capitalist world. In the CMEA bodies, every member country of the organisation, regardless of the volume of its economic potential, has one vote. There is no such equality in the EEC Council. For instance, Britain, the FRG, have ten votes each, smaller countries such as Belgium, as the Netherlands, have only five votes each. And in the International Monetary Fund, nine major capitalist countries total more votes than the remaining 130 member states of the fund.

Our adversaries attack also the collective currency of the CMEA member countries, transferrable rouble, the scientist went on. It is said in the West that this is, allegedly, not a real currency, and, therefore, it cannot perform its function. However, an important quality of the transferrable rouble is that it does not afford unilateral advantages to any country. Meanwhile the rest of the world, using the U.S. dollar in their mutual settlements thus gives an interest-free credit to the USA. The system of international settlements based on the dollar means a trillion odd paper dollars that are repaid with real goods. This system costs nothing to the USA, while it gives the USA a unilateral and substantial advantage.

The transferrable rouble was the first collective currency in the world. Later, so-called "special drawing rights", "the European currency unit" appeared in the West. Thus the West, criticising the collective currency of the CMEA countries, is trying to create such a currency itself.

Yuriy Shiryayev called the attention to another false thesis of bourgeois propaganda. They in the West quite often try to present the technological exchange existing between socialist and capitalist countries as a "street with one-way traffic." It is meant that the CMEA countries, the Soviet Union included, getting new technology from the West give it nothing in return. This is not in keeping with the reality. In the decade from 1973 through 1982, U.S. firms alone bought 126 various licenses to advanced technology from the CMEA countries.

Over this period the GDR alone, for instance, sold 2,325 licenses to dozens of countries, among them the FRG, the USA, Britain, France, Sweden and other capitalist countries. It is known that the scientific and technological potential of the CMEA countries now makes up a third of the world volume.

We are for free technological exhange. But the governments of a number of Western countries now place a great number of artificial obstacles that hamper this exchange, Yuriy Shiryayev said in conclusion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' UNITY

PM121020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel A. Sytezhev, candidate of historical sciences: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] A complex, dangerous situation has arisen in recent years in the world arena through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist circles, which have embarked on the path of unrestrained militarism and fueling of tension. Frightened by the unstoppable process of the weakening of imperialism' positions, the West's reactionary circles are making desperate attempts, dangerous to all mankind, to delay the progress of world development. Here the main gamble is on strength of weapons, gigantic arsenals of which have been stockpiled in the West, primarily in the United States. Ignoring the elementary norms of international relations, Washington declares various parts of the world to be "spheres of U.S. vital interests." It is interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, using its armed forces and employing the methods of provocation, terror, and subversion.

Imperialism's foreign policy strategy continues to place special emphasis on overt confrontation with the socialist world and on attempts at crude interference in its national affairs. The practical program for direct confrontation between the United States and real socialism on global and regional scales envisages, in addition to an economic blockade, trade, credit, scientific and technical, and "psychological" wars and other even more dangerous actions. The Pentagon and NATO staffs are seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization and are nurturing adventurist plans for a surprise nuclear strike against the socialist countries.

"Under these conditions," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech in the Kremlin 4 June, "the Soviet Union together with its allies must take the necessary retaliatory measures. As we have stated repeatedly, no one will succeed in disrupting the military equilibrium of forces or achieving U.S. and NATO military superiority over the socialist world. The security of the Soviet Union and our friends will be safeguarded reliably, in any circumstances."

Socialism has been and remains the staunchest defender of healthy principles in international relations, the most reliable bastion of peace, its most reliable guard. That is why the all-around intensification of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism was and is the priority avenue of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Experience shows that the socialist countries' successes are augmented as a result of constant interaction and cooperation in the process of resolving common tasks.

Economic relations between the socialist states, primarily within the CEMA framwork, are developing and intensifying successfully. Life convincingly confirms that the closer and deeper cooperation is in this field and the stronger the socialist countries' national economies, the more effective their resistance to the imperialist policy of economic blockade and various "sanctions" and bans. The CEMA countries' economic summit conference scheduled for mid-June will serve as a new impetus to the further expansion and intensification of all-around cooperation among the socialist states.

The socialist countries' defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact Organization -- reliably serves the interests of strengthening peace. For nearly 30 years now this alliance has firmly guarded the historical gains of the peoples of the USSR and the allied countries and exerted beneficial influence on the development of world events. Every conference of the Political Consultative Committee becomes a new stage in the fraternal countries' peaceful diplomatic offensive. You only have to recall the Warsaw Pact states' recent appeal to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

Constructive proposals have also been advanced for Europe's liberation from chemical weapons and on not increasing and reducing military expenditure. In Stockholm the USSR, together with its allies, has submitted proposals designed to help to build confidence and safeguard European and international security. However, to this day there has been no intelligible answer from the NATO countries.

The fraternal socialist states' coordinated joint foreign policy course is distinguished by restraint and realism, principledness and consistency, and a high degree of responsibility for man's destiny. There are no problems important for the preservation of peace on which the USSR and its allies have not come out in recent years with large-scale peace initiatives and specific realistic proposals. "The present course of events can and must be halted and their development directed into a channel which meets the peoples' aspirations," the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration stressed. The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Everything depends on their cohesion and the purposefulness of their actions.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are not seeking to build up their armaments. But the real threat from imperialism obliges them to take the necessary retaliatory measures. The CPSU and the Soviet Government are constantly concerned for the security of the USSR and our friends and allies. The consolidation of the Warsaw Pact armies' combat collaboration is pervaded with the spirit of internationalism. It includes the closest coordination of plans for the development of the allied states' armed forces, the consistent pursuit of a unified military equipment policy, the coordination of operational and other measures, and the active exchange of experience on the servicemen's instruction and education. A special role belongs to joint exercises held under the joint command. The large-scale " rotherhood in Arms," "Soyuz," and "Shield" combined exercises and others have helped to strengthen brotherhood in arms and the servicemen's further ideological and political cohesion in a spirit of proletarian socialist internationalism.

The present state and development prospects of the world socialist system and the socialist community, and the internal and international conditions of this development give priority to specific tasks for the further intensification of cooperation between the fraternal countries and their ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in all spheres of life. These tasks consist of further improving political collaboration, of which the Warsaw Pact Organization serves as the most important instrument, of making the process of socialist economic integration increasingly profound and all-encompassing, and of ensuring the fraternal peoples' further ideological rapprochement. "Unity and cohesion," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "help us to hold out at difficult times and to repel the class enemy's attacks. Our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the prevention of nuclear war depend to a tremendous extent on the socialist countries' unity and cohension."

The socialist community's beneficial influence on international processes is growing and strengthening. The socialist states' fraternal alliance sets an example for all mankind of interstate relations of a new type ruling out any inequality and oppression and based on close cooperation and mutual support and aid. These relations' successful development, their filling with specific content,and the constant quest for ways of improving these relations' effectiveness and standard reliably serve the interests of world socialism, the cause of the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation, and the cause of universal peace on the planet.

E. BLOC JOURNALISTS ATTEND MOSCOW SEMINAR

PM081507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Seminar of Fraternal Countries' Journalists"]

[Text] The 21st International Seminar of Socialist Countries' Journalists, in which more than 60 representatives of newspapers, magazines, news agencies, television, and radio in the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR are taking part, began work in Moscow on 4 June.

The seminar has been organized by the USSR Union of Journalists and the M.S. Lomonosov Moscow State University journalism faculty.

The seminar's program includes lectures on the theory and practice of communist journalism, Russian and Soviet literature, and practical Russian language study.

The seminar participants will become acquainted in the course of its work with the land of October's achievements in industry, agriculture, science, culture, and art, and will exchange experience at professional meetings in editorial offices.

Our friends will make trips to Leningrad, Vladimir, Suzdal, Tula, and Yasnaya Polyana.

BLOC UN REPRESENTATIVES HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD072058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1533 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the Novosti program]

[Text] A consultative meeting of representatives of national UN associations of socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia -- was held in Moscow today.

Participants in the meeting discussed topical questions concerning development of the international movement in support of the UN and the strengthening of the contribution of UN associations of socialist countries to the struggle for peace, the strengthening of security and cooperation of peoples.

Hagmajer, secretary general of the World Federation of UN Associations, took part in the meeting and outlined the program of activities of the federation for the next period in the framework of the worldwide campaign for disarmament and other measures carried out at the initiative of the United Nations.

SOCIALIST UNESCO REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN HUNGARY

LD112227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, 11 June (TASS) -- The opening took place here today of the 22d coordinating conference of national UNESCO Affairs Commissions from the socialist countries. The conference will discuss the issue of the role and place of UNESCO in the system of international relations in light of the current deterioration of the political climate in the world and will examine the proposals of the socialist countries for the draft program and budget of the organization in 1986-1987.

A speech welcoming the participants was delivered at the opening session by Bela Kopeczi, Hungary's minister of culture and education. After the election of the working organs, the discussion of the first item on the agenda began. A report was delivered by Viktor Stukalin, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs and deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY SUPPLY COOPERATION VIEWED

LD061524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0854 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 June (TASS) -- In the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance the realization has begun of comprehensive cooperation measures to improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the population.

The comprehensive measures were approved by the heads of government of the socialist countries at the 37th session of the CEMA (October 1983). Their purpose, Stayu Dimov, head of the Agriculture Department of the CEMA Secretariat, told a TASS correspondent, is to reequip agriculture and the food industry as soon as possible, using the increased potential of the fraternal countries. On the basis of this it is intended to substantially increase the production of food stuffs and essentially improve its structure by means of expanding the proportion of protein, fruit, and vegetables.

The comprehensive measures, said Stayu Dimov, are a vast program from which all the CEMA countries will profit. Improving the quality of food is an important link in the social program of the fraternal parties. It is not by chance that the enemies of socialism speculate with such ardor on this problem, attempting to find here "irreconcilable divergencies" between the CEMA members.

"The enemies of socialism are acting in an unoriginal manner on this occasion, too," Stayu Dimov noted. "A stereotype has formed: Ascribe the sharp contradictions tearing the capitalist world apart to the socialist community. That is the case here; bourgeois propaganda claims that some CEMA countries feed off others. In reality, nothing of the kind takes place here.

The new comprehensive measures serve as yet further confirmation of this. We are going along a well-tried path: We are unifying all the integration partners' potential to solve the vital tasks."

"Of course, the international socialist division of labor in the agro-industrial sphere envisages specialization with due regard to the natural and climatic conditions of the socialist community countries," the head of the agriculture department went on. "For example, you can't grow tropical fruit in, let's say, Mongolia. The CEMA countries are therefore investing large sums in the development of citrus fruit growing on Cuba, and open range cattle-breeding will be developed in the natural pastures of the Gobi zone of the Mongolian People's Republic."

The opinion of the CEMA countries' specialists in unanimous: the general path does not lie in increasing imports of foodstuffs but in expanding production and scientific-technical cooperation, thanks to which each of the participants in the integration will be able to grow more agricultural produce and produce more foodstuffs both for internal use and for increasing their supplies to each other on mutually beneficial conditions.

CEMA STATISTICS INDICATE IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS

LD071432 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The socialist economic integration is being effected for the sake of raising the material and cultural standards of the working people of CEMA countries in line with the goals of socialist society. This is shown convincingly by the 35-year economic development record of the socialist community.

The steady growth of the national income, of which two thirds are spent on consumption, is the main source of growing public welfare in the fraternal countries. The CMEA countries show a 2.6 times faster growth rate of per capita national income than industrialised capitalist states. The gaps in the size of national incomes are narrowing year to year. During the 35 years of CMEA's existence, the national income of its member countries has grown 8.6 times over.

Wages and salaries, the main source of income for workers and employees, increased in 1982 as against the early fifties 4.6 times over - in Bulgaria, 6.3 times over - in Hungary, 7.6 times over - in Romania, 2.7 times over - in the USSR and 2.9 times - in Czechoslovakia. In Poland they increased 10-fold in 1980 as compared with 1950.

As many as 75 million new flats were made available to working people in the CMEA countries over the past 20 years. Schools for 69 million pupils, kindergartens and creches for 14 million children, tens of thousands in-patient hospitals and out-patient clinics, cinema houses, community centres and palaces of culture were built during the same period. State expenditures on social maintenance services are growing continuously.

The steady rise in public welfare in CMEA countries is reflected in increased real take-home incomes of the population. Per capita, incomes rose 4.6 times over in the socialist community as a whole in 1982 as against the early 1950s. Payments and benefits going to the population from the public consumption funds, which are playing an increasingly important part in raising living standards in CMEA countries increased in 1982 as compared to 1960 6.7 times over - in Bulgaria, 4.5 times - in Hungary, 2.7 times - in the GDR, 6.3 times - in Mongolia, 5.7 times - in Romania, 4.6 times - in the USSR and 3.8 times over - in Czechoslovakia. ABout one-third of the state budget is spent on the average on these purposes.

One indication of a steady increase in the provision of material benefits and services for the population and an improvement in their structure is the growth of retail trade turnover, including public catering. This indicator rose (in 1982 as against 1950) 13-fold - in Bulgaria, 6.2 times over - in Hungary, 6.1 times - in the GDR, 9.8 times - in Mongolia, 6.2 times - in Poland, 5.2 times - in Czechoslovakia, 17-fold - in Romania and 10-fold in the USSR.

The consumption of such valuable foodstuffs as meat, milk, fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit is growing in the CMEA countries. At present, the requirements of each family for such basic durables as refrigerators, washing machines, T.V. sets and radio receivers are met almost fully in the fraternal countries.

Such a key social problem as that of employment of the entire able-bodied population has long since been solved in the socialist states. Such things as unemployment, poverty, hunger and lack of housing are non-existent there.

All the prerequisites have been created in the CMEA countries for further raising the welfare of the masses, for their spiritual and cultural progress.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC MEETING OPENS IN UZBEKISTAN

GF121420 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The problems of planning and building powerful water-cooling systems for hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants between 1986 and 1995 will be discussed in the scientific and technical meeting CEMA experts opened in Tashkent today.

Participating in the meeting are planners and power worker delegations from the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. They will be discussing the economic and technical aspects of constructing powerful (?cooling systems) and learning about Soviet experience in constructing such units. They will also visit the extraordinary hydroelectric powerplant in Angren. The largest water cooling system in the republic operates in that installation.

REAGAN HIT ON ECONOMIC POLICIES, NATO MISSILES

LD121642 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] President Reagan has played down disagreements over economic issues brought up during the economic summit of seven industrial nations. He said he was the only one at the table in London who had facts to back up the contention that high interest rates are not tied to deficits. Now let us look at the political side of the problem, or rather the way President Reagan treats the allies and the American public about the problem.

He was offered a dozen explanations of why the huge federal deficit has refused to disappear. The most favorite explanations are: It could be worse; high interests rates may be a good thing; the problem is exaggerated; we are having a recovery so why complain; the deficit could be managed; we really do hate deficits; and it's a red herring.

The Canadian Finance Minister Marc Lolonde summed up the administration's attitude to deficits and high interest rates in the following way: All right Jack, if you have a problem, just fix it yourself.

Well, this carefree attitude prevails in other foreign policy matters, not only in Washington's relations with the allies. The United States has deployed its cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe and thus acquired a capability of hitting us with them in less than 10 minutes, and we are told smugly: All right Ivan, it's your problem. If you can't fix it yourself, just come and talk with us on our own conditions.

The trouble with President Reagan is that he confuses us with a NATO country where they'll swallow disdain or blackmail under United States pressure. The Soviet Union has responded to the American deployment by creating an equal threat to United States territory. On Sunday, Ronald Reagan told reporters in London that the Soviets may be ignoring his appeals to return to the nuclear bargaining table because they don't know what to say right now. The Soviet Union has been telling the United States and other NATO countries that there can be no talks as long as the American missiles are in Europe.

The American President can keep on saying that he is not concerned about the Soviet countersteps and will be sleeping in the White House. But humor and quips are not an answer to the problem. And it's no longer a Soviet problem, it's an American problem as well, because our seaborne missiles are a perfect match to the American missiles in Europe in terms of flight time to target, accuracy, and yield. We not only know what to say, we know what to do when our security is threatened. When a problem is shoved on us be sure we'll fix it ourselves. However, we would much rather have problems in the bilateral relations solved by both sides on the basis of equality and like security.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NATO SESSION, LONDON SUMMIT

PM121037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The White House's Double Game"]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already commented on the results of the sessions of leading NATO military organs, held in mid-May in Brussels. Let us recall that, under U.S. pressure, these sessions made far-reaching decisions regarding the further deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe, the extensive buildup of a new generation of conventional weapons, and the appropriation of large additional funds for militarist preparations in 1985-1990.

Now there is an imperative need to turn to the political decisions taken at the session of the North Atlantic bloc's council and at the London meeting of leaders from the seven leading capitalist states. An analysis of these decisions makes it possible to see clearly the double game that the U.S. Administration is currently playing in the international arena.

This duplicity and the unprecedented hypocrisy of U.S. foreign policy emerged most distinctly in U.S. President R. Reagan's speech delivered a few days ago before the Irish Parliament. There is every justification to describe it as an unsurpassed specimen of demagoguery. The head of the Washington administration attempted to present things as if no one is more concerned with the "consolidation of peace" and the "reduction of armaments" than he, and that supposedly he -- Reagan -- is the most passionate advocate of talks with the Soviet Union on the fundamental problems disturbing mankind.

Western propaganda did not miss its chance. Its fanfares and drum rolls sound at full volume, glorifying the "new word" in U.S. policy, and the one who uttered this "word." But if we were to strip off the demagogic tricks to which the White House chief resorted, it would become apparent that the U.S. Administration does not even hint toward a serious approach to the vital problems of our times.

In actual fact, Reagan proclaimed the U.S. agreement to accept the principle of non-use of force in Europe and join in the appropriate talks, which have been proposed by the Soviet Union for a long time now. But...just like before, there is not even a hint of the United States saying that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The White House refuses to give such pledges. And yet it demands that the USSR meet certain conditions before the "agreement to talk" is translated into talks as such.

Such language cannot be used to talk to the Soviet Union. Unilateral concessions cannot be demanded from the USSR, nor can preliminary conditions be made. And this is known in Washington. People there know it, but nonetheless they continue making such conditions. In the very same Dublin speech Reagan declared the U.S. "readiness" to halt the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe and maybe even withdraw across the ocean some of the missiles that have already been stationed. But...only after the Soviet Union returns to the negotiations table in Geneva, to the talks which were broken off through the U.S. Administration's fault, and, what is more, accepts the U.S. conditions. In other words, we are still talking about the very same "zero" and "interim" options which lead to deadlock. Essentially, the United States wants, just like before, to conduct talks not about the mutual reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, but about NATO's "arms upgrading," about the location and quantity of U.S. missiles to be deployed in West Europe -- and with the USSR's agreement, at that.

The fact that Reagan has undertaken an improper double game is also proven by something publicized by REUTERS. The United States has confidentially "assured its NATO allies that the President's Dublin speech does not reflect any change in U.S. policy" and that it "is not some kind of a new initiative." So this is the real state of affairs. It emerges that the White House has decided to accumulate political capital by exploiting the peoples' natural desire to normalize the situation and strengthen security and by speculating with human feelings and aspirations. But the means used in this attempt are worthless. There is no advertising or demagogical camouflage that is capable of hiding the indisputable fact: Reagan is a politician who is dangerous to the cause of peace. The participants in the mass protest demonstration, who gathered outside the Irish Parliament building while the U.S. President was speaking there, expressed their opinion of him most unambiguously. The words "Reagan Means War" could be read on the banners raised by them.

After all, the Dublin demonstrators had every right to say this. The militarist preparations race is gathering speed. The NATO Council's Washington session, held on the very eve of the President's departure for Europe, approved the schedule for the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of several West European countries through 1986. Reagan himself, addressing the participants in the session, categorically requested them to display "unity" and strictly adhere to the Pershing II and cruise missile deployment schedule. He further emphasized that the United States intends to continue building its relations with the Soviet Union on "positions of strength." Surely after all this, nobody will believe the President's pseudo-peace-loving public utterances!

Convincing evidence of the dangerous nature of Washington's policy is provided by the contents of "National Security Directive No 32." This document, signed by the President himself, became public knowledge while the NATO Council was in session. It is a terrifying document! Its essence is that the United States is prepared to launch and "win" a nuclear war. It proclaims that the first use of nuclear weapons in it is "natural" and "highly moral." If the escalation of war fought with conventional weapons and a general mobilization prove inadequate to ensure its conclusion on satisfactory terms," the directive says, "the United States will elaborate options for the use of nuclear weapons. Plans for the first use of battlefield nuclear forces must be drawn up." The directive goes on to cynically point out: "It is necessary to guarantee the destruction of the political and military leadership, nuclear and nonnuclear armed forces, communications systems, and industrial sectors that determine the military potential" -- of the Soviet Union, of course.

Is it not monstrous that after all this, the documents of the NATO Council session and the political declaration adopted at it glorify the North Atlantic bloc as a "guardian of peace and democracy" and "defender of freedom!" The blasphemy and demagogy of the Atlantic "guardians of peace" are truly boundless.

Other questions were also listed on the NATO Council session agenda, although undoubtedly the question of U.S. missiles was at the top. There was discussion of other large-scale programs for militaristic preparations within the North Atlantic bloc's framework. The final communique contained vague references to them. Informed observers emphasize, however, that paramount attention was given to problems concerning the modernization of NATO's conventional armed forces in Europe, the expansion of scientific and technical cooperation in the development of new types of weapons and combat equipment, and the improvement of the bloc infrastructure.

The session devoted much of its work to the question of expanding the "sphere of actions" of the North Atlantic bloc and its armed forces. The Iran-Iraq conflict was chosen this time as a pretext for involving the NATO partners in Washington's military adventures in various parts of the world.

It must be noted that the participants in the NATO Council session did not remain aloof from Washington's "double game." Following closely behind the U.S. Administration, they devoted considerable efforts to embellishing the North Atlantic bloc's militaristic facade and covering it up with demagogic subterfuges. This applies especially to the "Washington Declaration on East-West Relations," adopted at the session. Even THE WASHINGTON POST admitted that this declaration, despite all its grandiloquence and "peace-loving" phraseology, "does not contain even a hint of any concessions by the West or of any possible change in strategy." The French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS put it even more clearly: "Under pressure from Reagan, NATO is challenging the USSR."

Washington would like it very much if the same challenge to the Soviet Union were to echo from the conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada. Similar conferences have also taken place in the past. Previously, however, they were primarily devoted to economic problems and attempts to smooth over interimperialist contradictions in this sphere. Now, however, the United States is striving to make this forum a political mechanism for elaborating the West's global anti-Soviet strategy.

This trend became abundantly clear at last year's Williamsburg conference. It was the first occasion the conference participants published a joint declaration on military-political issues. This time Reagan also strove to direct the "big seven" conference along the path of discussing primarily military-political problems. And although the other participants in the meeting -- suffering acutely from the selfish U.S. financial and economic policy: a vast U.S. budget deficit and inordinately high bank interest rates -- tried to turn the conference back onto the path of questions of vital importance for them, the U.S. Administration head was adamant. It was important for him to adapt the London conference of the "big seven" to the needs of the election campaign that is starting in the United States and turn it into a demonstration of the West's "unity and cohesion" under his, Reagan's, leadership.

It is hard to say how the debates progressed behind closed doors, but the materials and commentaries published by the bourgeois mass media over-emphasized the very same "desire" of Washington and its partners for "peaceful development," "dialogue with the Soviet Union," and so on and so forth. It is legitimate to ask in this connection: Has the United States renounced even a single one of the dozens of militaristic programs it is implementing for the sake of attaining the "lofty goals" that it proclaims? It is perhaps sufficient just to ask this question in order to perfectly clearly perceive how hypocritical the game started by the White House is, how little Reagan and the other Western countries' leaders have brought to London, and how irresponsible their attitudes toward the fate of peace are.

The main thesis running through all the documents of both the NATO Council session and the "big seven" conference is the thesis of reliance on military strengh, the further buildup of this strength, and diktat in relations with other states. People in Washington and some other NATO capitals are unwilling to develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The U.S. and NATO obstructionist stance is reflected in their approach to nuclear arms, the militarization of outer space with the deployment of large-scale ABM defense systems, the banning of chemical weapons, and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

There is a growing understanding in the world of the need to take urgent measures to halt the slide toward the abyss into which mankind is being pushed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. The leaders of six states, representing different continents, came out a few days ago in favor of halting the arms race and freezing the nuclear arsenals. Washington, however, discarded the declaration by the six, haughtily announcing that it is "unsuitable" for the United States.

All these actions by Washington and its partners and allies, regardless of the glossy packaging in which they may be presented, pose a serious threat to the Soviet Union's security. This is why the Soviet people welcomed with great satisfaction Comrade K.U. Chernenko's words that "for as long as military and political tension exists, for as long as the nuclear missile danger stemming from the United States and the NATO states hangs over our country, we must keep our powder dry and always be on our guard."

U.S. SEEKING TO SPLIT OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 12 TASS -- They in Washington have long scowled at the Olympic movement which has established itself as an envoy of peace and friendship among nations, Anatoliy Isayev said in the issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for June 13. But the Olympic movement is not the only thing they are frowning at. Reagan is speaking in an insulting tone also about the United Nations Organization. He dislikes the activities of such specialized U.N. agencies as the Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), too.

The U.S. has gone even further in what concerns UNESCO, by announcing its withdrawal from that organization. The U.S. propaganda media are tirelessly repeating that all these international organizations are engaged in smothering the fundamental interests of the United States and its friends and that the spirit reigning in these organizations has been "implanted by Moscow."

Speaking about the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Isayev pointed out, in particular, that the West German bourgeois press has become strewn with the word "boycott." Western propaganda has caught at the word like a drowning man clutching at a straw. Ram it into the head of the man-in-the-street, and you don't need any special effort to convince readers of "Moscow's evil designs," especially as the statements issued by the National Olympic Committees of the USSR and other socialist countries, which explain the reasons for staying away from Reagan's "Olympic show" have not been relayed to the public at large. West German sports officials, Isayev said, are unwilling to see the long-term program that has been drawn up in the U.S. to split the Olympic movement.

GDR, FRG OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OFFICIALS MEET

LD120947 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 12 Jun 84

["Contacts Continue" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, June 12 TASS -- The President of the GDR National Olympic Committee Manfred Ewald had a meeting here with member of the International Olympic Committee, President of the FRG National Olympic Committee Willi Duame.

They concentrated attention on the further development of the Olympic movement after the participation of the GDR team in the Los Angeles Olympics was made impossible by the United States Administration and the Organising Committee of the Los Angeles Games. Also discussed were the prospects of the Olympic movement and its role in the struggle for peace and international understanding. The participants in the meeting arrived at the agreement to continue the exchange of views.

CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES AAPSO SESSION

PM111525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents' report: "Stepping Up the Rebuff of Imperialism. At the AAPSO Congress"]

[Text] Algiers, 28 May -- The Sixth AAPSO Congress continues its work at the Algerian capital's Palais des Nations. There was a warm welcome for the address by Soviet delegation head E.A. Shevardnadze.

It is profoundly symbolic, he said, that the supreme forum of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, its sixth congress, has convened in the capital of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the year of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian people's armed struggle against colonial domination.

Allow me, on behalf of the broad circles of the Soviet public, to convey warm congratulations on the forthcoming jubilee to the friendly Algerian people and their leader -- the National Liberation Front Party -- and wish them further successes along the path of independent development, progress, and peace.

E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the forum of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization is a major sociopolitical event and a remarkable landmark in the history of the anti-imperialist movement.

He read the text of a message from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants in the sixth congress.

The 12 years since the Fifth AAPSO Congress, the Soviet delegation head said, have been filled with events of great political significance in the sphere of the national liberation movement and in Asian and African countries. The speaker recalled that the U.S. aggression in Indochina ended in ignominious failure, Portugal's colonial empire in Africa collapsed, an end was put to racist domination in Zimbabwe, and new, progressivel oriented states emerged in the continent.

The dawn of the new life came to the ancient land of Ethiopia in 1974. Today this country is in the front ranks of fighters against imperialism and neocolonialism and for social progress.

The April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan opened up for that country's people remarkable prospects for national and social progress. And although imperialism, regional reactionaryism, and the domestic counterrevolution are trying to reverse the development of events in that country, the freedom-loving Afghan people, relying on the help of their devoted friends, are confidently building a new and happy life. As the Eastern proverb says, "The jackals bark, but the caravan moves on!"

The fall of the Shah's regime in Iran and of the bloody Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua was a major defeat for imperialism.

Through all these years the Arab countries and their national patriotic forces have been waging a persistent struggle against the Israeli aggressors and their American "patrons." Despite the fact that the United States resorted to direct armed intervention in the Near East, it failed to impose a capitulation of the Camp David type on the Arabs. The so-called "Reagan Plan" was also a fiasco. Israel and its "strategic ally,' the United States, failed in their attempts to stifle the Palestinian people's heroic liberation struggle and turn Lebanon into a military-political bridgehead for further imperialist and Zionist expansion: They did not succeed in imposing their diktat on the Syrian Arab Republic.

Over the past years, E.A. Shevardnadze stressed, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has also matured politically. It has strengthened organizationally and become a major detachment of the international anti-imperialist, democratic, and antiwar movement.

All these achievements in the national liberation sector were helped considerably by the easing of international tension. It gave a new and powerful boost to the people's liberation struggle and infused new energy into it. The detente process was established in the 1970's primarily due to the tireless efforts by the countries of true socialism and by the international workers and national liberation movement.

Over the past decade the young Asian and African countries have established themselves in the international arena as sovereign and equal members of the world community. We note with profound satisfaction the positive contribution made by the liberated countries, including those within the Nonaligned Movement's framework, to formulating and resolving the worldwide problems and tasks which disturb all mankind today, and above all to the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The reckless and adventurist policy of the present U.S. Administration and its reliance on the escalation of the nuclear arms race and on terror, violence, and diktat in international affairs have led to an unprecedented increase in international tension and to stepping up the danger of war. The "crusade" against all forces of social progress and national liberation that was proclaimed by Reagan is a concentrated expression of this policy.

The United States is deploying medium-range nuclear weapons in several West European countries, and these weapons are targeted not only on the socialist states but also on dozens of countries in the Near and Middle East and in Africa. The Pentagon is setting up nuclear weapons arsenals in Japan and South Korea, on Diego Garcia, and on the Micronesian Islands in the Pacific. All this increases the direct threat to the security of Asian and African countries.

The U.S. Administration is also trying to involve China in its militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific regions, although it is perfectly clear that such a course runs contrary to the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves.

A serious threat against the security of Arab and African peoples is posed by Washington's military-political alliance with Zionist Israel and racist South Africa, and by the United States' open indulgence of Tel Aviv's and Pretoria's nuclear ambitions. The aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis is also aimed against the people's security and peace.

The CPSU and the Soviet state perceive the deliverance of mankind from nuclear catastrophe as the main task of their activity in the international arena. The Soviet Union's well-known initiatives and proposals pursue the goal of averting the threat of a nuclear clash and halting the nuclear arms race.

"As before, we are convinced that real opportunities for a decisive improvement in the international situation do exist," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "The necessary basis for this is provided by the wide range of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries. They offer an opportunity to reach mutually acceptable agreements which would make it possible to save mankind from the nuclear threat, halt the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and move on to disarmament."

There has been broad and worldwide support for the unilateral pledge given by our country in the summer of 1982 not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We believe that a similar pledge by the United States and other nuclear powers is long overdue.

The code of norms for relations between nuclear states proposed by the Soviet Union is highly important. Mankind can only benefit from the pledges envisaged by the code, and especially the pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, not to transfer the arms race to new spheres, including outer space, and to aim for the reduction of nuclear weapons until they are completely liquidated.

The liberated countries' confrontation with imperialism in the economic sphere has become especially acute in the last few years. Here too, imperialism is constantly hardening its line.

All this has the most pernicious effect on the young states' fledgling economy. Speaking in this connection at the March 1983 Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi, the heads of many states and governments conclusively pointed out the deteriorating situation of developing countries, the falling gross national product in many of them, and the inordinate growth of foreign debt and of balance of payments deficits.

The Delhi conference correctly pointed out that halting the arms race and disarmament are reliable ways of improving the international situation and, consequently, improving the economic position of developing countries. This approach fully corresponds with the position of the socialist community countries. In this connection we would like to recall the Soviet Union's specific proposal that the major military powers cut back their military budgets. It is proposed that the funds thus released be channeled into social and economic development, including the granting of aid to Asian and African countries.

Our country supports the program for a radical reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, as put forward by the nonaligned countries. We are in favor of conducting global talks within the UN framework on all issues of world economic relations.

The experience of the last few decades confirms, the Soviet delegation head went on, that economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is an important factor of support in the developing countries' struggle to establish an independent national economy, the struggle against neocolonialism. In its content, principles, and goals this cooperation is a new type of international relations which opposes the system of the developing countries' continuing exploitation by imperialist transnational monopolies and strengthens their positions in the struggle against imperialism, the struggle for their economic rights. The number of developing countries with which the Soviet Union implements economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on the basis of interstate agreements has risen from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1984. The Soviet Union has helped developing countries to build about 1,700 industrial enterprises, electric power stations, and hydrotechnical, agricultural, and other national economic projects. An additional 1,400 enterprises and other production projects are either under construction or planned for construction at present.

The Soviet Union is prepared to continue to help in every way in consolidating the political and economic independence of developing countries and the social progress of their peoples in the interests of equal international cooperation, mutual understanding, confidence, and friendship between peoples.

The extremely dangerous situation that has developed in the world today requires further energetic and coordinated actions by the peoples of developing and socialist countries and the West's democratic and antiwar forces to curb imperialism's aggressive and hegemonistic aspirations. Mankind's most precious possessions -- freedom, a peaceful future, progress, and man's very existence -- are at stake. The peoples have made their choice in favor of peace, against nuclear catastrophe.

None of our tasks today is more important than to embody the peoples' clear and firm will for peace in specific actions and give comprehensive support to the new powerful, mass antiwar and antimissile actions which are spreading in Asian and African countries and in all continents. This task is closely linked with another -- to boost further the international movement of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the peoples of the Arab East, South Africa, and Central America, the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and ensure security and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

The noble goal on the AAPSO agenda is to struggle energetically against the diktat of transnational corporations, strive to strengthen the economic independence and the cultural and social progress of peoples in developing countries, and implement the program for a new, just, and democratic international economic order.

The tasks of our anti-imperialist movement require us to further strengthen cooperation between the Nonaligned Movement, the socialist community countries, and the democratic and antiwar movements and organizations in Western countries.

We profoundly believe that the congress will arm the millions of members of the solidarity movement with a clear and militant program of action and will be an inspiring stimulus for boosting the peoples' anti-imperialist and antiwar struggle.

In conclusion, E.A. Shevardnadze assured the congress that the Soviet people, both as representatives of a great Asian power and as representatives of an internationalist people, will continue to make their weighty contribution to the implementation of the noble and humane tasks facing AAPSO.

UN SPACE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN VIENNA

LD121452 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondents Lev Volnukhin and Anatoliy Tyupayev report:

The 27th session of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space opened today at the Vienna Centre of International Organizations. Taking part in the session are representatives of some 50 countries, members of the committee, as well as observers from a number of international and non-governmental organisations.

The participants in the session will discuss a wide range of problems of the development of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of outer space and prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

Among questions put on the agenda of the session is the course of the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Second Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the United Nations program on the use of space technology, questions of terrestrial studies by means of artificial satellites, the use of nuclear energy plants in outer space, development of cosmic means of transportation, etc.

One of the central places in the work of that international scientific forum is held by the problem of the prevention of the militarisation of outer space in the light of appropriate recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly.

Welcoming the participants in the session on behalf of the Austrian Government, Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer pointed to the constantly growing international significance of the cooperation of states in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Peter Jankovic stressed that the ensurance that outer space is used in the peaceful purposes assumes ever greater significance as one of the central questions of the international policy.

UNESCO SOCIALIST COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD121850 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 12 June 84

[Text] Budapest, June 12 TASS -- Delegates from national UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation) commissions of socialists countries gathered at the 22nd coordinating meeting in Budapest, called on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, express serious concern over a dramatic deterioration of the international situation. This happens through the fault of those who, blinded by anti-communism, advocate the use of force in international relations, says a statement passed by today's evening session of the 22nd coordinating meeting of the national UNESCO commissions of socialist countries in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Forty years after the most devastative of wars in human history ended, the peoples of the world are faced with the threat of a complete annihilation of the human civilisation. Did scores of millions of people give their lives in the Second World War for just that?

The Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism, has put forward, together with other countries of the socialist community, many of which lived through fascist terror and occupation, a series of proposals aimed at preventing the tragedy of the past from ever recurring, at removing for good the threat of nuclear holocaust.

The lessons of World War II have not only taught peoples to treasure peace, but also to work for preserving and consolidating it. They have taught them to see effective opportunities for a radical improvement of the international situation and for returning to the times of detente, the statement underlines. In conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the victory of freedom-loving peoples in the Second World War, which falls due in 1985, the delegates to the meeting urged national UNESCO commissions of all countries to celebrate that glorious historic date.

That will be a valuable contribution to implementing the resolution on the UNESCO participation in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War (the resolution was passed by the 22nd session of UNESCO General Conference), the statement says. The document calls upon the UNESCO director-general to take all appropriate measures so that the mentioned resolution is implemented in full, as it obliges UNESCO in accordance with its charter to intensify efforts to consolidate peace and security of nations.

By honoring the memory of millions of people who fell in the struggle for their freedom and independence, the international community will demonstrate its resolve to ensure a peaceful future for the present and succeeding generations, the statement says in conclusion.

U.S. ANTIMISSILE TEST IN PACIFIC CONDEMNED

LD121916 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] A report has come in from the United States that does not give rise to optimism: The Pentagon has taken a dangerous step on the path of actually realizing the program for creating an antimissile defense system with space elements.

On 10 June, at a height of more than 160 km over the Pacific Ocean, the warhead of an intercontinental ballistic missile was intercepted for the first time using a nonnuclear interceptor missile. A Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile was launched for the experiment from an airbase in California toward the Pacific Ocean. Some time later, the interceptor missile was launched from the Kwajalein Atoll firing range, also in the Pacific Ocean. Using special instruments, it fixed on the target and moved to meet the approaching warhead. A special net of supertensile steel was launched from the forward section of the missile. On colliding, the warhead was destroyed. Pentagon specialists have stated that this test is an integral part of the program for building an antimissile defense system with space elements.

What is this but a concrete step toward the militarization of space. In connection with this, I would once again like to quote the words of Comrade Chernenko in reply to questions from the American journalist Kingsbury-Smith. I quote: The question, the Soviet leader said, at the moment is like this: Either the militarization of space will be prevented, or it will become a source of terrible danger hanging over mankind.

Well, the stance of our country on this issue is clear; the Soviet Union consistently, both in word and in deed, advocates that space remain peaceful. Everyone, including those in the White House, is well aware of the fact that we unilaterally undertook an obligation last year not to introduce antisatellite weapons into space, and we are calling upon Washington to do the same. As Comrade Chernenko said, we are proposing that the United States enter into official talks immediately in order to reach agreement on this account. The quicker the better. Today it is still possible to avert the danger; tomorrow may be too late.

How then can we explain the impenetrable deafness of the American leaders? One is already accustomed to their calls for peace. Now we need specific deeds, and these -- that is, their deeds -- are at variance with their words. The question spontaneously arises: Is not the dangerous experiment just staged by the Pentagon to intercept the warhead of an intercontinental ballistic missile a kind of provocation designed to bring retaliatory measures, as the United States often does, to shift the blame onto someone else -- to mislead world public opinion? It cannot be excluded that apart from purely military plans, the experiment may also be in pursuit of a political aim.

U.S. SENATE DEBATES ANTISATELLITE FUNDS

LD121903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] On 12 June, the U.S. Senate begins discussing questions connected with the allocation of funds for antisatellite weapons. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov is at the microphone:

[Tsvetov] As is known, the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives adopted an amendment to President Reagan's military programs banning the allocation of appropriations for the testing of antisatellite weapons in space if the Soviet Union and other countries refrain from carrying out such tests.

Judging from reports from Washington, the Senate is leaning toward a far-softer interpretation of the ban.

Behind-the-scenes activity in the U.S. Congress concerning the allocations for testing antisatellite weapons has two aspects. The first concerns the $500 million that the Pentagon had planned to spend in 1985 for carrying out such tests, and which the corporations would like to obtain to earn money in preparing the Reagan "star wars." The other aspect is a moral one: the voting in Congress' House of Representatives reflected the concern of the American legislators over the possibility of the proliferation of the arms race into space.

Appealing to the common sense of Washington politicians, Konstanin Ustinovich Chernenko, in his replies to questions from the American journalist Kingsbury-Smith, indicated that accord must urgently be reached on antisatellite weapons before space weapons are deployed -- before a breakthrough, unpredictable in its consequences, is made in the space arms race. Tomorrow may be too late, warned Comrade Chernenko.

Those in Washington who prefer worrying about the military profits of corporations to common sense are expressing contrived apprehension as to whether the Soviet Union will freeze its tests on antisatellite weapons. Comrade Chernenko recalled in his replies to the American journalist that last vear the USSR unilaterally decided not to introduce antisatellite weapons into space, and stressed that this undertaking also covers test launches of this weaponry. Allegations are being made in Washington about the impossibility of monitoring the freeze on testing antisatellite weapons. But this was also refuted in the replies to the American journalist Kingsbury-Smith. National technical means can monitor with complete reliability, said Comrade Chernenko. Other forms may also be found, he added.

Washington news agencies reports make one think that the administration is pressuring the U.S. Senate to prepare loopholes for the Pentagon, which would help it to continue seeking funds for conducting antisatellite weapons tests. In connection with this, I shall quote yet again the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko from his replies to Kingsbury-Smith. Such a course is both barren and dangerous, and if it leads anywhere, then it is only to a strong increase of the threat of war.

Opposes Space Weapons Plans

LD130827 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 13 TASS -- Notwithstanding the campaign of pressure and lobbying among the legislators launched by the White House, the United States Senate has declared against carrying over the arms race into outer space. After a debate of many hours, senators approved by a majority vote a compromise amendment to the draft military budget for the next fiscal year, which actually urges the Reagan administration to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union with the aim of concluding an agreement banning anti-satellite weapons systems. In keeping with the decision of the senators, the administration will not be allowed to hold any tests of such anti-satellite weapons systems before the start of talks.

Particularly noteworthy, as is pointed out here, is that the amendment has been carried by the upper chamber of the highest legislative authority of the United States, where representatives of the ruling Republic Party have a majority of seats. Both Democrats and Republicans have declared for its approval.

Earlier the lower chamber of the Congress also passed an amendment prohibiting the Pentagon to conduct anti-satellite weapons tests as long as the moratorium in that field declared by the Soviet Union remained in force.

IZVESTIYA WEIGHS RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

PM121427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov report: "After the Primaries"]

[Text] New York -- The last five primaries, in which the Democratic contenders have been competing for delegates to the party convention with great persistence, have ended on the whole in favor of G. Hart. He won convincingly in California, which sends 345 delegates to San Francisco, as well as in New Mexico and South Dakota. However, these victories can no longer help the senator.

After the final round, W. Mondale, who won in New Jersey and West Virginia, has the support of more than 1,900 delegates. He now needs only 27 more to guarantee his nomination as official party candidate. Few people doubt that he will secure the needed votes in the next few days from among the several hundred delegates still uncommitted. Hart has the support of more than 1,200 delegates.

The Democratic Party primaries, which have lasted almost 6 months and cost $45 million, have not only revealed the winner's strong and weak points, but have also shown to a considerable degree the mood of the general public. It is obvious, for example, that a sizeable majority of Americans still advocate prevention of a nuclear conflict and oppose U.S. military intervention in Central America. The Democratic hopefuls reflected these sentiments in their policy statements, though not always consistently.

In domestic policy, the Democrats have not really offered any alternative to the administration's course. The policy statements by the aspirants have been vague and usually tailored to the state in which they were speaking. This amorphousness reflected the absence of any clear ideas on ways to overcome the crisis in the American economy and the deep split among the Democrats.

The split in the Democratic Party may have serious consequences for its presidential candidate. The point is that according to the opinion polls, 30-40 percent of people who voted for Hart in the primaries say they will not support Mondale in the presidential elections. Nor is it known how the people who voted for Jackson will act.

Senator G. Hart said, however, that the struggle is not over and that he will seek the nomination at the convention. J. Jackson has still not determined his position.

WHITE HOUSE PLANS ARREST OF POLITICAL ADVERSARIES

LD290908 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 29 TASS -- The White House issued a top secret directive on April 5 this year, which contains urgent instructions on creating and manning ten gigantic prison camps in the main military districts situated in various part of the U.S., PRAVDA writes today with reference to the U.S. weekly SPOTLIGHT.

Preparations have been started for an unprecedented campaign of arrests of immigrants and "unreliable" persons all over the country. The chief purpose of the large-scale police operation codenamed "Rex-84" is to detain and deport illegal immigrants.

However, this operation furthers another aim which is ever more carefully kept secret and organized: to use the so-called "C and C" (Capture and Custody) measures against political adversaries, people who evade military service, or even people who openly criticise the administration and are regarded by it as dangerous, PRAVDA writes further.

After the publication by SPOTLIGHT of the material about the "Rex-84" operation, the White House took new measures to ensure secrecy in addition to those which are in force today, the newspaper points out. After warning that the operation is a top secret one and that it is important for the national security, specially mobilized high-ranking officials searched premises of federal judicial and police bodies and withdrew from their workers all the papers that had anything to do with this program.

The White House refused to make public more details connected with the exposure made by SPOTLIGHT and only admitted that "Rex-84" was a top secret project and one of several versions developed today by 26 government organizations which are involved in this new program. However, it became evident that the administration was actually imposing restrictions, unprecedented from the point of view of the Constitution, on those whom it regards as its enemies, PRAVDA stresses.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS OBSTACLES TO U.S. TRADE

LD090256 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Next on our program is an interview with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushkov, who visited the United States recently as the head of a Soviet delegation attending the annual meeting of the United States-Soviet Trade Council. Here is what Vladimir Sushkov told our reporter:

[Begin recording; Sushkov, in Russian with superimposed English translation] The major question discussed by the council was the current state and prospects of United States-Soviet trade and the tasks facing the council, Vladimir Sushkov said. As it is, trade relations between the two countries have seriously deteriorated in the past few years. The volume of bilateral trade fell to $1.5 billion last year, against $4 billion in 1979. Currently the United States-Soviet economic relations are in a stalemate.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the reason for such a situation?

[Sushkov] America's continuing attempts to use trade as an instrument of political pressure on the Soviet Union. Stemming from the erroneous assumption that trade with the United States is vitally important to the Soviet Union, the United States Administration views the granting of nondiscriminatory trade terms, generally accepted in world practice, as a privilege to us. It demands that in exchange the Soviet Union pursue at home and abroad a policy suitable to the United States. However, this demand is nothing but interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. This is how we qualify America's current attitude to the questions of trade with this country. As for our alleged dependence on trade with the United States, I'd like to point out that trade exchanges with the United States account for no more than 1.5 percent of this country's foreign trade turnover and for about 0.1 percent of its gross national product.

[Reporter] What are the goods included in this 1 and 1/2 percent?

[Sushkov] Currently, Soviet-American commodity exchanges involve largely raw materials such as phosphorus fertilizers and ammonia. A major item of Soviet-American trade is grain, primarily fodder grain, although even in this sphere our trade with the United States has not been smooth in the past few years.

In 1980, the United States imposed what it called a partial embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR. The embargo was in force for 16 months. However, it yielded no results apart from incurring losses on the American side. Consequently, in late 1982, the United States passed a bill guaranteeing the honoring of the signed contracts for farm produce, and in August 1983 we signed another agreement on grain deliveries for a period of 5 years.

This instability in trade relations displayed by the United States has resulted in reducing our grain purchases in the United States from 71 percent in 1979 to 20 in 1983. As for the Soviet exports to the United States, discriminatory steps taken by the United States Administration in this field don't create normal conditions for equitable and mutually beneficial trade. The average level of customs duties levied on Soviet exports to the United States makes up for 15 to 20 percent against virtually no more than 5 percent on the exports of countries enjoying the status of most favored nation. Naturally, this state of affairs can't contribute to the development of normal trade.

[Reporter] All this relates to the measures taken by the United States Administration. Now what is the attitude to trade with the Soviet Union displayed by the people directly engaged in it; I mean by American businessmen?

[Sushkov] American businessmen I happened to meet in the course of my recent visit to the United States continue to be interested in trade with the USSR. Moreover, during its recent session the United States-Soviet Trade Council pointed to the necessity of drafting agreements for bilateral cooperation that would contribute to the development of scientific, technical, economic, and trade ties between the two countries. We also decided on holding exhibitions in the USSR and in the United States, whose dates and subjects are to be determined later.

[Reporter] Are there opportunities for inproving United States-Soviet trade relations in the foreseeable future?

[Sushkov] Yes, there are. Soviet foreign trade organizations and American companies in principle have extensive opportunities to promote mutually beneficial cooperation in such industries as chemistry, petrochemistry, metallurgy, and consumer goods production. American firms could also have room for work in the spheres connected with this country's Food Program, such as food industry, the building of farm machinery and equipment for processing and storing farm produce, and the like. American companies could also participate in implementing our power engineering program.

However, this kind of cooperation is possible only in conditions of giving up the policy of sanctions. There can be no other basis for it. One thing must be taken into account. A substantial growth in Soviet-American trade, whatever the commodities, can't be expected without the emergence of normal conditions for trade with the USSR, without full confidence that commitments made by American firms won't be cancelled by the American side unilaterally. So the next move is up to the American side. [end recording]

U.S. TRADE POLICY WITH USSR HARMING W. EUROPE

LD120934 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Yuriy Maksimov commentary: "Mounting Pressure on the Allies"]

[Excerpts] The Washington NATO Council anniversary session has proved yet again that the United States, taking advantage of its dominant position in the capitalist world, continues to exert growing pressure on its West European allies in various spheres, including that of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries.

As has long become customary with the White House, the United States pays lip service to free trade and the liquidation of protectionist barriers. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the documents issued after the Washington session should include plenty of pious statements on the subject of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

Only on paper, however. In practice -- and also with Washington as the prime mover -- more and more steps are being taken to break up the long-established economic relations between the two sections of our continent, and to use trade as an instrument for political pressure.

The United States itself sets a dubious example. In effect, trade exchanges between the United States and the USSR fell from R2.8 billion in 1979 to approximately 2 billions in 1983. Since Ronald Reagan took office as President there has been a visible reduction in intergovernmental contacts in the technical and scientific sphere. This is the result of the U.S. Administration's quite deliberate policy of reducing trade relations between the United States and the USSR. Moreover, tension is being increasingly fostered with every passing year with the goal of establishing a total freeze on trade with the USSR.

The U.S. corporations interested in trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries are not the only ones to suffer from the effects of this policy. The bitter fruits of this course of action have been reaped first and foremost by the West European countries which have long maintained traditional trade links with the countries of Eastern Europe. In 1981, for example -- under the pretext of the USSR's supposed role in the declaration of a state of emergency in Poland -- Reagan announced economic sanctions against the USSR. Among other measures, a system of export licenses was introduced for certain types of oil and gas industry equipment. People in Western Europe remember very well how this U.S. decision worked to the detriment of the economic interests of European countries.

The White House hotheads continued to raise obstacles. In 1983, a new White House directive gave the President the right to cancel trade contracts already signed between U.S. firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations. Again, bitter protests were heard from Western Europe but, as ever, the White House paid no heed to such expressions of indignation and alarm.

Further evidence of this attitude is provided by Washington's latest provocative attempts to undermine East-West trade relations. The present goal is to bar the socialist markets from access to products manufactured on the basis of the new technology. Thus, a new blow is dealt to the interests of the West European companies. In this connection, the Paris newspaper LES ECHOS wrote: The unilateral U.S. decision to limit exports of advanced technology under the pretext of security measures against a supposed Soviet threat may result in a veritable political confrontation between the two continents. Such moves have also been condemned by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Speaking in Paris on 4 June at a colloquium on East-West relations, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said that France categorically rejects any notion of economic sanctions against the countries of Eastern Europe.

The people of the West European countries cannot fail to realize that obedience to the U.S. line of discrimination and diktat in trade with the USSR and other socialist countries will harm their own countries first and foremost.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVED BY REAGAN

LD121951 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- Zhang Aiping, the PRC's minister of defence, who has arrived in the United States for an official visit, was received by President Ronald Reagan today. Earlier he held talks with Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger. Meetings with other high-ranking figures of the Washington administration, including Robert McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and Vice-President George Bush, are scheduled for the coming days. During the visit Zhang Aiping will tour plants of major corporations of the U.S. military-industrial complex, including the enterprises of the aerospace companies "Boeing", "Rockwell International", "General Dynamics" and "Hughes Aircraft".

Commenting on the U.S.-Chinese talks, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency stresses that they are directly aimed at forming closer military relationships between the USA and the PRC. The UPI news agency, for its part, points out that China shows special interest in co-production of some types of weapons as well as in the technology for the production of a number of up-to-date systems of armaments.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRC PREMIER'S BELGIAN VISIT

PM081002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 Jun -- An agreement on "reciprocal guarantee of capital investments" has been signed as a result of talks held between Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and a Belgian delegation headed by Prime Minister W. Martens. The head of the PRC Government also had talks with leaders of the EEC Commission, the "Common Market's" executive body.

London, 6 Jun -- According to REUTERS reports, a spokesman of the British company Rolls-Royce has announced that China has ordered two 12-megawatt power units from that company. They are meant for one of the oil fields in northeast China.

MPR SUPPORTS FREEZE APPEAL, USSR PEACE MOVES

LD121618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1951 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaater, 11 Jun (TASS) -- The MPR Government fully shares the concern over the dangerous development of the world situation expressed in the recent joint declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, says a MPR Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement published here. The appeal of those countries for a freeze on nuclear arsenals and an immediate start to substantial reductions of these arsenals is particularly urgent today when Washington is actually preparing for nuclear war.

The MPR supports the Soviet Government statement adopted in reply to the states that came out with the declaration. It again shows that the Soviet Union is deeply aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace and is doing everything within its power to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. Persuasive evidence of this is the USSR's pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons and its readiness to try to curb the nuclear arms race. Here the Soviet Union rightly proceeds from the premise that specific accords can be reached once the obstacles deliberately erected by Washington to achieve nuclear superiority have been eliminated. The Mongolian people, the document stresses, condemns the aggressive U.S. intrigues aimed at whipping up tension throughout the world, including Asia. The Soviet Union's program of measures in the area of a nuclear arms freeze points the way to eliminating the threat of war, says the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement.

NAKASONE'S FOREIGN POLICY LECTURE IN UK DECRIED

LD122000 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] London June 12 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has again shown himself as an advocate of Washington's dangerous policy for nuclear confrontation and of closer cooperation between Japan and NATO. Making a lecture on Tokyo's foreign policy at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the head of the Japanese Government called for putting together a strategic military alliance of the West. To support his call he cited notorious allegations about a Soviet threat. The West needs "a common strategy...to respond to the Soviet challenge", Nakasone said. The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES described that quote as a call for forming an anti-Soviet united tripartite front to include the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The head of the Japanese Government also spoke much about the need to pressure peace, paying lip service to concern about the threat of nuclear war and the future of mankind. But he nevertheless again voiced unreserved backing for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Moreover, the Nakasone government is solidly in support for the Pentagon's intention to turn also the Far East into a forward-based deployment area for nuclear systems, in particular, plans to arm ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japanese ports with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. Nakasone's "peaceful" rhetoric does not square also with Japan's policy for crash militarization and its actual integration into the Washington-forged strategic military alliance U.S.-Japan-South Korea. In short, the Japanese premier's words and practical actions are obviously at odds. But nothing other could so far be expected from Tokyo. Japan is increasingly losing independence in foreign-policy affairs as it blindly orients itself on the Reagan administration's aggressive strategy.

CELEBRATION OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN TIES REPORTED

PM121407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by special correspondents B. Averchenko and S. Petrukhov: "Romania Today: Tested by Life"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest-Moscow -- On the eve of the jubilee, looking back over the path they have traversed, the Romanian comrades acknowledge the credit due to the role of fraternal cooperation within the international family of socialist states' peoples. The new, people's Romania, they say, achieved such significant successes by firmly relying on the all-around assistance of the USSR and the other community countries and on its close, broad cooperation with them. "The activity in which CEMA engaged from the moment of its creation has been highly significant for all CEMA member-countries and has played a substantial role in the socioeconomic development and reciprocal cooperation of socialist countries, including Romania's development," Bucharest's journal REVISTA ECONOMICA wrote recently, "and in the matter of strengthening ties with neighboring socialist countries, Romania attaches vast importance to relations with its great neighbor, the Soviet Union."

The Romanian press illustrates these conclusions specifically by the following facts and figures. Socialist countries now account for about 50 percent of the total volume of Romania's foreign trade, and the position of main partners is firmly held by the Soviet Union. The USSR's extensive technical assistance has enabled the republic to construct and modernize more than 130 enterprises, shops, and other projects in such leading industrial sectors as power supply, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, petroleum refining, and the chemical industry. Hunedoara and Roman, Galati and Slatina, Baia Mare and Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Braila and Bucharest -- These are just a few place names on the map of the rebuilt country, where the USSR's assistance has brought many modern plants into existence. it is also noteworthy that these enterprises produce almost three-fourths of bloom, slabs, bars, and hot-rolled sheet metal, about one-half of the electric power generated in the country, an equal proportion of metallurgical coke, and a significant proportion of ferroalloys, fertilizers, and other products.

Over the past few years, our countries' cooperation has reached new quantitative and qualitative levels. This is without a doubt the effect of both partners' increased potential. At the same time, Soviet technical assistance continues in the construction of major new projects for the Romanian economy, including five mills for cold-rolled pipes in Roman and new projects at the Galati metallurgical combine, which is already producing one-half of all Romanian steel, and the construction of plants for isoprene rubber, caustic soda, and viscose cellulose.

The strenthening cooperation with the USSR and its mutual assistance, the Romanian comrades noted in conversations with us, promote the more successful solution of problems that arise and the overcoming of the many hardships still encountered in daily work.

The 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Romania is being celebrated now. During the years of socialist building, these relations have risen to a new qualitative level and continue to develop successfully. Without a doubt the recent Soviet-Romanian summit talks in Moscow are a substantial contribution to the strengthening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Our relations are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We share a common course -- to strengthen friendship and develop fruitful cooperation, both on a bilateral basis, and within the CEMA and Warsaw Pact framework -- which accords with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples.

This line has been tested by life itself and by the entire practice of our equal and mutually advantageous relations.

CSSR, ROMANIAN PAPERS HAIL RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM121204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Fraternity, Solidarity. Half a Century of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Jun -- The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union by Czechoslovakia half a century ago, 9 June 1934, was a portentous event in recent history, RUDE PRAVO writes. That act should by rights be considered the result of the long, principled struggle by the CPCZ and progressive people for recognition of the Soviet state and the establishment of friendly, all-around relations with its people

Together with the majority of the Czechoslovak people, the CPCZ sincerely welcomed the normalization of diplomatic relations with the USSR. At the same time, it warned the working people not to cherish hopes for a change in the policy of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, whose antipopular and anti-Soviet stance at the time of the Munich compact turned into betrayal of the national interests.

The 50 years since the establishment of Czechoslovak-Soviet diplomatic relations, the newspaper points out, have been full of very important events still shaping the consciousness of today's generations. They have been marked by very important events: The Soviet Government's resolute rejection of the Munich diktat; the joint combat path of Czechoslovak military units and the Red Army and their participation in the motherland's liberation; the Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation of 12 December 1943, on whose basis the Soviet Union gave us military, material, moral, and political assistance in the struggle against fascism, Czechoslovakia's liberation, and postwar assistance.

The fraternal alliance of the USSR and the CSSR is the basis of our socialist state's foreign policy orientation. The comprehensive development of cooperation and the strengthening of the socialist community, the chief positive and stabilizing factor in the struggle for peace, guarantee our republic's strong international position and its sovereignty and security. Close cooperation in the sphere of interstate relations and our Communist Parties' unity of action guarantee our future, RUDE PRAVO writes in conclusion.

Bucharest, 10 Jun -- The establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR 50 years ago, the newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA writes, will remain a memorable event in the history of the friendly ties between the Romanian and Soviet peoples. The development of normal relations of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous coopera tion between Romania and the USSR was the constant demand of Romania's progressive forces and one of the important tasks of the RCP, which, proceeding from the chief interests of the working class and the Romanian people and the cause of socialism and peace, advocated with unbending consistency friendship between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union. The struggle waged side by side by Romanian and Soviet servicemen for Romania's total liberation cemented that friendship, opening up new horizons for cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The celebration of an event that occurred 50 years ago happily coincides with a very important event in the rich chronicle of cooperation betwwen the two parties, countries, and peoples -- the recent working visit of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to the USSR and the talks between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu. The accords reached during the visit are of special significance for the development of bilateral cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis and make a new and important contribution to the development of cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples and to the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and cooperation.

The 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR, the article states in conclusion, provides the Romanian people with a new opportunity to reaffirm their determination to promote the further expansion of ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples, which are constantly developing for the good of the cause of socialism and peace.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED BY SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM121330 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jun 84 p 3

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by Aleksandr Kuranov, APN own correspondent in Prague, under the "SELSKAYA ZHIZN Interview" rubric: "Along the Road of Friendship" -- first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Czechoslovakia (9 Jun 1934), Aleksandr Kuranov, APN own correspondent in Prague, has, at our newspaper's request, interviewed Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, asking him to reply to a number of questions.

[Kuranov] What did the establishment of political and economic contacts with our country mean for Czechoslovakia under prevailing conditions of the international situation at the time?

[Chnoupek] In the midst of a deep economic crisis and the fascists' arrival in power in Germany in 1933, the weakness of the Czechoslovak Republic's position in the world arena was revealed. The instability of the international situation grew as fascism's aggressiveness increased.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union undoubtedly contributed to the strengthening of our republic's international standing and to the consolidation of its positions in the face of the growing threat from fascist Germany.

Subsequently, on 16 May 1935, the first treaty of mutual assistance was signed between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Eduard Benes, the then foreign minister who signed the treaty, said in an interview for a PRAVDA correspondent that "95 percent of the Czechoslovak people, irrespective of party allegiance, welcome the rapprochement with the USSR and the treaty of mutual assistance with joy." The Soviet Union remained true to the spirit and letter of the portentous Czechoslovak-Soviet documents of 1934-1935, both during the time of Munich and during World War II. The Soviet Union was the first state to recognize the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, with whom it concluded a 20-year alliance treaty on 12 December 1943.

[Kuranov] Could you tell us, please, about the development of mutual relations between our countries during the first postwar years?

[Chnoupek] The conclusion of the historic treaty of 1943 made it possible to resolve the fundamental issue of the millennial history of the Czech and Slovak peoples -- the issue of ensuring their independence.

During the early postwar years, the USSR's fraternal assistance and support enabled Czechoslovakia to overcome the consequences of the fascist occupation and the war within a short period. In particular, we highly appreciated the deliveries of Soviet grain in 1947, when a catastrophic drought hit the country and starvation threatened.

The working people's February vistory in 1948 placed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations on a qualitatively new footing. This enabled our people to embark on building socialism without fear of outside imperialist intervention.

[Kuranov] What, in your view, comrade minister, characterizes the current stage of development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations?

[Chnoupek] It is primarily the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples' strengthened unity in their joint struggle to strengthen world peace and further consolidate the socialist community. This unity stems from the close cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and from our states' policy based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We attach paramount significance to Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and to their further development. We highly appraise both their scale and the level they have reached in all spheres of public life. Under conditions of the international situation, which has been extraordinarily exacerbated through the fault of the United States, we regard the coordination of the CSSR's foreign policy with the USSR's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy as an extremely important part of our cooperations with the SSR. Our citizens completely understand the indispensable defense measures that we are taking jointly with the USSR and the other socialist states in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in NATO countries.

We highly value the tireless peace-loving efforts, the very active Soviet foreign policy and the constructive proposals contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the Soviet state. Their aim is to find a way out of the current situation, which is extremely dangerous for all mankind, and to resolve fundamental international problems.

The fruitful cooperation between our countries favorably affects the unity, cohesion, and coordination of the efforts of all the socialist community countries, which is one of the main conditions for our successes in the struggle to attain our common aims, both in the sphere of international relations and in building developed socialism and communism.

Our countries' leaders have repeatedly emphasized that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are marked by dynamic and comprehensive development. Our common aim is to continue to develop and strengthen them in the interests of our countries' peoples and the socialist community states' unity and strengthened peace throughout the world.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR CONCLUDES

PM121329 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Seminar Ends Work"]

[Text] A Soviet-Polish trade union seminar on the topic "The Place and Role of Trade Unions in Socialist Society," ended its work in Moscow yesterday. Its participants heard reports devoted to various aspects of the Soviet trade unions' activities and visited Moscow enterprises, where they acquainted themselves with the activity of primary trade union organizations. Talks were also held at trade union central committees about their practical work.

The speeches of representatives of Soviet and Polish trade unions at the seminar expressed alarm over the exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of the U.S. Administration.

In an interview for a TRUD correspondent, Jozef Radkowski, chairman of the trade union federation of workers in state motor transport, said: "The seminar is yet another vivid example of the Soviet trade unions' assistance to us in the organization and development of the trade union movement in Poland. Your experience is very valuable."

On its final day, the seminar was addressed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; V.G. Shc·in, rector of the N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement; Henryk (Rot), head of the Polish trade union delegation and chairman of the trade union federation of workers in higher education and scientific institutions; and Kazimierz (Mzhik), director of the center for training trade union cadres. They noted in particular that this seminar will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening cooperation between Soviet and Polish trade unions.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

PM121409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A session of the board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society devoted to the 80th anniversary of the death of (Sami) Frasheri, an eminent figure in the Albanian National Revival Movement, was held 6 June in Moscow.

IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING MITTERRAND VISIT STRESSED

LD122118 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The president of France, Francois Mitterrand, will visit the USSR during the latter half of June, it has been officially announced in Moscow and Paris. Eduard Arsenyev comments:

This visit will doubtless be an important event both for Soviet-French relations and for international life as a whole. For one thing, this will be the first meeting between the current French president and the Soviet leaders. This visit continues the practice of regular Soviet-French summits, which invariably provide fresh stimulus to cooperation between our countries in the most varied fields.

This visit will occur at a very complex and important time in international life. The militarist policy of the United States and NATO has dangerously worsened international tension. In this context, the Soviet Union and France can, as in the past, put forth ideas and proposals aimed at creating a climate more favorable to the struggle against the nuclear threat and for European cooperation in Europe.

Naturally, the differences in the approaches of the USSR and France to international problems are fairly numerous. However, experience shows that their crucial national interests coincide: The two countries are interested in safeguarding and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world, in preventing those who favor military adventurism and the policy of positions of strength from turning the European Continent into a theater of nuclear conflict.

At this time, when the whole world is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, the lessons of history are more relevant than ever. One of these lessons is that Soviet-French cooperation and friendship between our two peoples were and are one of the most important factors for peace, security, and equilibrium in Europe.

This cooperation has never been a one-way street. It has been and remains mutually advantageous, which is of tangible benefit to the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and other fields.

The Soviet Union has every reason to count on the loyalty of France and on its aspirations to create a climate propitious for peace and disarmament, President Mitterrand stated during his visit to the United States.

As for the Soviet side, it remains receptive to good relations with France. The Soviet Union believes that the potential for Soviet-French cooperation is far from exhausted. The field for this cooperation remains fairly wide and its importance grows in the present situation. This primarily concerns the struggle to safeguard peace, to remove hotbeds of war, to end the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, and to oppose attempts to militarize space. This is also true for interaction at the Stockholm conference aimed at devising and applying confidence and security building measures in Europe and the continuation of the European process in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

As the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, stressed during his conversation with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy last February: In the present context of the worsening situation, political dialogue and contacts between the USSR and France aimed at strengthening security and confidence among European states and throughout the world is becoming more important. The Soviet people hope that President Mitterrand's upcoming visit to the Soviet Union will serve these vital objectives.

PRAVDA REPORTS NETHERLANDS MISSILE DECISION

PM120930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by special correspondents V. Drobkov and T. Kolesnichenko: "Netherlands: The Battle Over the Tomahawks"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 8 Jun -- The government plan for resolving the missile dilemma was finally announced 1 June following a special cabinet session. It contains the Netherlands' rejection of the start of missile deployment in 1986 (the date set in the NATO schedule). The possible start of the cruise missiles' entry into local territory has been postponed until December 1988. The actual decision as to whether the Tomahwaks will be deployed at all, and if so, how many of the planned 48 missiles, has been postponed until 1 November 1985. Furthermore, the Netherlands Government has made an attempt to make its rejection of the new missiles dependent on the USSR's "attitude," and specifically on whether new Soviet missiles are deployed in Europe. A guideline for the number of U.S. missiles deployed in the Netherlands will be provided by the results of talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, if such talks between the USSR and the United States are resumed.

The government plan has generated a rather broad and varied reaction, both in the Netherlands and far beyond its borders. If we were to sum up the predominant feelings here, we could mention two main trends. The first is that the government could not have said "yes" to the deployment of missiles within the time limits dictated by Washington. This is a victory for the antiwar forces. Local press commentaries and statements by well known politicians also admit that the latest cabinet decision reflects the true situation in the European NATO countries, namely the lack of unity on the missile issue. The Netherlands' example, as people in North Atlantic capitals have been forced to annoyingly admit, has proved that the antimissile movement in many countries has not only failed to diminish following the start of deployment, but has actually expanded. The Dutch cabinet decision was described as "disappointing" in Washington, and people there hastened to express "regrets." Bonn, London, and Rome fear that it will serve as a boost for the expansion of antimissile movements in the countries where the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons has already started.

The Dutch are being accused of "irresponsibility" at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Nevertheless, many Dutch are profoundly disturbed by the fact that the government decision could be used in attempts to blunt the edge of the antimissile movement and then open the way for the Tomahawks' deployment by means of a diversionary maneuver. This is how the government plan was actually assessed by many of the local peace and disarmament organization supporters. Debates on the government decision are due to start soon in the States-General, as the parliament here is called. They will take place against the background of a new upsurge in antimissile demonstrations.

Many opposition parties and mass public organizations have issued an appeal to change this decision, since it involves the Netherlands, even if in the more distant future, in the dangerous logic of the nuclear race and introduces a certain "automation" in missile deployment.

It was clear that (Frinking), chairman of the military commission of the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] party, which is the largest in the government coalition, found it difficult to answer our question: Why does the government link the 1985 decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles to the Soviet Union's "behavior"? Is it not the United States that wants to deploy almost 600 new nuclear missiles in West Europe, including 48 in the Netherlands? Thus we could also be speaking about Washington's behavior. With our decision to postpone the missile deployment, he assures us, we have also sent a signal to the United States. We could not have done more.

Explanations like this give the impression that the CDA spokesmen are obviously maneuvering in their attempts to justify a decision which leaves a loophole open for the future deployment of U.S. missiles. This was precisely the fact to which (Ina Brauer), chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party parliamentary faction, drew attention: "The conditions set by the government are unacceptable to us. The maneuver is plain to see: trying to shift the blame for U.S. missile deployment onto the Soviet Union. At the same time, the government is trying to contain the antiwar movement wave, which has forced it to postpone its decision until 1985. We, however, together with the other parties, will demand the cancellation of automatism in the deployment of U.S. missiles. The Dutch people must decide their fate by themselves and not succumb to NATO pressure. So the struggle goes on. We will demand new parliamentary debates in 1985. The voice of the country's people, the majority of whom reject Holland's transformation into Washington's hostage, must be heeded."

The battle around the Tomahawks is far from over. It will become apparent with renewed strength during the parliamentary debates due to begin nest week. Local antiwar organizations declare their resolve to organize new mass demonstrations. The demonstrators gathering around the parliament building nowadays demand the definitive rejection of U.S. missiles.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SEEN OFF TO BERLINGUER FUNERAL

LD130753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation headed by Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Rome to take part in the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation includes Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mironov, first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Ukrainian Communist Party Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, members of the CPSU Central Committee Bugayev, Karlov, Kruchina, Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

W. EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

LD122040 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 12 TASS -- The one-day session of the council of the Western European Union (WEU) at foreign ministers' level came to a close here today. The WEU which unites seven countries -- France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg -- is the only West European organisation which in accordance with its charter has a right to decide on military matters.

Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, has stated at a press conference at the close of the session that its participants unanimously declared for revitalising the activity of the WEU which, as the newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG put it, "has been in a state of deep political hibernation since the sixties." He emphasized that the plans aimed at strengthening the WEU by no means pursue the aim of creating a certain counterbalance to the United States inside NATO. Claude Cheysson also pointed out that the ministers favourably considered prospects for the lifting of last restrictions on the production of some types of offensive arms in the FRG, and in particular, that of strategic bombers and long range missiles, the restrictions which were placed by the Paris agreements of 1954. It has been decided to hold the next session of the council of the WEU with the participation of defence ministers in Rome in October this year.

SOVIET ENVOY BLAMES IRAN FOR GULF ESCALATION

GF111747 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 2

[Nabil Ghazzawi dispatch]

[Text] The Soviet Union has affirmed that the escalation of military tension in the Arabian Gulf region is due to military operations conducted recently by Iran against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers. This confirmation was stated by Pogos Akopov, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait, following his meeting with Khalid Muhammad Ja'far, director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, yesterday.

The Soviet ambassador told AS-SIYASAH that Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and to harass oil tankers crossing the Strait will increase the tension in the region rather than ease it, and will consequently lead to disrupting freedom of navigation in the Strait and the Gulf. Ambassador Pogos Akopov added that during the meeting he exchanged views on a number of issues of concern to the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

After his meeting with the Soviet ambassador, Khalid Muhammad Ja'far told AS-SIYASAH that they discussed the recent events in the Middle East region, especially the escalation of developments of the Arabian Gulf situation due to the escalation of the current war between Iraq and Iran, which has entered its fourth year.

IRAN, IRAQ AGREE TO HALT ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

LD121643 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 12 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has welcomed the initiative of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

During consultations at the Security Council its president informed Council members that the U.N. secretary-general urged the governments of Iran and Iraq to pledge not to make any bombing strikes and fire attacks against populated localities causing civilian casualties.

In their messages to the U.N. secretary-general the presidents of Iraq and Iran gave positive replies to this appeal. The commitments assumed by the two conflicting sides were to enter into force last night.

Baghdad June 12 TASS -- According to a communique of the high military command of Iraq, Iranian artillery shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah and a number of others on the eve of the entry into force of the commitments of the two countries not to bomb civilian targets. Civilian casualties, both killed and wounded, are reported and a number of civilian installations and residential houses destroyed.

Nicosia June 12 TASS -- As was reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA, Iraqi planes raided yesterday the Iranian city of Dezful which they attacked with rocket fire. Considerable civilian casualties and destruction in the city are reported.

In an answering telegram, the king of Jordan expressed sincere thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of the country's people and government, conveying best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegrams express mutual confidence in the further development of relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of attaining a lasting, just peace in the Near East.

In connection with the national holiday of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the USSR Council of Ministers has sent the country's prime minister, Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and the friendly Jordanian people congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity.

In an answering telegram the Jordanian prime minister expressed great thanks for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to the USSR Council of Ministers and wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

LIBYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. FORCES DEPARTURE

LD111732 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 84

["Lesson From History" -- Sergey Yevgenyev commentary]

[Text] On 11 June the Libyan people celebrate another annual anniversary of the U.S. forces' evacuation from their territories. One the same day, 14 years ago, the Libyan national flag was hoisted over the former Wheelus U.S. Air Force Base, and the last foreign soldier left its territory. That event no doubt went beyond a mere change of flag ceremony. It meant the accomplishment of an important stage in the history of Libya, and had great importance in its subsequent progress on the road of consolidating national independence.

The U.S. military base, which was established near Tripoli after the defeat of the Italian and German forces in 1943 in Libyan territories under the pretext of defending the two strategically important areas of North Africa and the Middle East, has with the passage of time become one of the biggest U.S. bases outside its territories. Wheelus was transformed into a bridgehead for the realization of the aggressive imperialist policy in the Mediterranean Sea area. At this air base, a center was established to train U.S. pilots, as well as those working with the air forces of NATO countries and Israel. Furthermore, it was, in addition to the British military bases, ensuring the immunity of the Western petroleum monopolies' interests, which were shamelessly plundering Libyan natural resources. Lastly, the U.S. military presence in Libya was, in Washington's view, an assurance for maintaining the royal regime in the country, which was pursuing a reactionary internal policy and a pro-imperialism foreign policy.

However, the revolution of 1 September 1969, which was carried out by a group of nationalist officers of the Libyan Army led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, confused the cards of the foreign imperialist circles, who were seeking to turn Libya into a fiefdom for many years to come. The new Libyan leadership waged a firm struggle in order to remove the foreign military bases from Libya; this struggle was culminated by the removal of the Wheelus base. Its removal was a strong blow dealt to the imperialist positions in the Mediterranean Sea area, the Middle East, and North Africa. It helped in the emergence of the national liberation movement of the peoples of these areas and in the success of the new Libyan leadership's line, which realizes basic social and economic progressive transformations inside the country and pursues an independent foreign policy.

In the past years Libya has achieved important successes in establishing the basis of national modern industry, intensifying agricultural production and raising the Libyan people's standard of living.

The anti-imperialist line of the progressive Libyan leadership enjoys the support of the peoples of numerous countries, and contributes to the enhancement of Libya's position in the international field. All of this evokes increasing anger in Washington, which cannot in any way resign itself to the fact of losing its military and economic positions in Libya. President Reagan openly states that Libya is the United States' Enemy Number One in the African Continent. Stemming from this, the White House has long followed a hard line against Libya and resorts to the use of the dirtiest means, including political intimidation, crude pressure, economic sanctions, and the arrangement of direct military provocations. By stirring up a cry about so-called Libyan expansion in Africa, Washington expands its military presence on the borders of Libya, calls for a political and economic boycott of it, and frankly calls for the overthrow of the existing progressive regime there. Year after year, dangerous displays of U.S. military power are carried out near the Libyan coasts in which the plans for direct armed intervention against Libya are being studied.

However, the big-stick policy against Libya, as recent events indicate, is doomed to failure. The Libyan people are firmly determined to consolidate the freedom and independence of their homeland in the face of hostile conspiracies carried out by imperialist powers. This stand receives absolute support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and from world progressive public opinion.

TIMOSHKIN CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS SALES TO ISRAEL

LD111755 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] American foreign policy propaganda has lately made a fuss about the so-called military assistance to the Arabs. What is primarily meant by this is the delivery of American surface-to-air Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia and the use of American AWACS aircraft in the Gulf. It must first be pointed out that the sale of American weapons to the Arabs is on conditions which in practice deprive them of the possibility of using them in repulsing Israeli aggression.

We recall now that the United States rejected early this year, in a crude and humiliating way, the sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia. Israel at the time launched a hysterical campaign against this sale. Why then did the U.S. attitude change suddenly? And the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who was strongly opposed to the Stinger deal with Saudi Arabia, is today declaring that what has happened has happened and that it cannot be changed. At the same time, the Western press reports that Israel is delivering arms to Iran through third countries. What is the reason behind the change in the attitudes of Israel and the United States?

The first reason is that both countries have a vested interest in prolonging the crisis in the Gulf and in sucking in other Arab countries into the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The two strategic allies have clearly divided the roles between them. The United States claims that it supports the Arabs while Israel is waging a rabid campaign against the Arabs and Iraq in particular. The truth is that everything is summed up in this: The United States is ready, figuratively speaking, to fight in the Gulf until the last Arab, and Israel until the last Iranian. Washington and Tel Aviv are of the opinion that the two warring parties should bleed each other to death in a senseless war. This benefits only those who dream of spreading Zionist and imperialist domination in the region. For the benefit of the Zionist-imperialist alliance, AWACS aircraft piloted by American crews are being used.

We recall that these aircraft did not discover the Israeli aircraft which waged a piratical raid against the nuclear research center in Baghdad and entered Saudi airspace twice on their way to the target and back. The Israeli press even reported that the AWACS in Saudi Arabia can gather intelligence data about many Arab countries bordering Saudi Arabia. The Israeli JERUSALEM POST hinted that an agreement between the U.S. and Israel on the exchange of reconnaissance data has existed for a long time. Therefore, even in this case Israel does not lose a thing.

Thus, the current American propaganda ado about the assistance provided to the Arabs has another objective: to divert attention from the huge economic and military aid provided by the United States to Israel. A news report a few days ago said that the Pentagon unconditionally presents to Israel the most advanced radar system of the [words indistinct] type. In this context the American propaganda machine fell silent as though its mouth was full of water, even though these systems were tested for the first time on the Arabs in Lebanon. The battleship New Jersey and American aircraft were guided by this system when they cruelly shelled Lebanese cities and villages sowing death and destruction. According to the Pentagon and Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, they proved their great effectiveness in the annihilation of the peaceable Lebanese citizens. And now this weapon will be in the hands of Israel and will also be used against the Arabs.

SHAMIR-INSTIGATED ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN SCORED

TA111432 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the last few days the Israeli authorities have launched a new round in their anti-Soviet instigation campaign. The initiative was taken by Prime Minister Shamir himself. Appearing at a ceremony to award prizes to families of aliyah refuseniks, Shamir called for holding anti-Soviet demonstrations to call for the release of the prisoners of Zion, as he phrased it. He came out firmly in favor of intensifying the struggle for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate and for preventing these people from changing their minds about coming to Israel.

Special attention should be paid to Mr Shamir's concluding words: By mentioning the problem of people changing their minds, he actually recognized that the State of Israel is not a safe haven for Jews. Most of the Jews of the Diaspora, even when they decide to leave their countries of residence, do not immigrate to Israel but go elsewhere.

The era of the wandering Jew has come to an end, and the vast majority of Jews do not even think of leaving their countries of birth. This position is also embraced by Soviet citizens of Jewish origin. Refering to the devastating failure of plans by Zionist circles to organize a mass emigration from the Soviet Union, renowned Soviet jurist, Professor Shmu'el (Zieff), in a Moscow news conference, criticized the pretentions of the Zionists to appear as champions of other nations' civil rights.

Indeed, this is the case. After all, the process of family reunifications has actually ended and this has led to a drastic drop in the number of those applying for emigration visas in the Soviet Union.

Despite their abortive policy to organize a mass migration, the Zionist propagandists are trying to go ahead with their activities by using old and new methods. For example, they continue to send many letters of invitation to the Soviet Union from fictitious relatives, and they compile lists of refuseniks; it should be noted that these lists even include names of deceased persons. They supply the Israeli public with false information about the number of emigration applicants among the Soviet public.

This was attested to in the appearance of a man called Fabian (Kolker) from the United States at a symposium held at Tel Aviv University on the so-called problem of Soviet Jewry. This man, (Kolker), went so far as to say that the people and the [words indistinct] of the Soviet authorities allow no more and no less than 420 Jews to immigrate to Israel. Reality disproves these fairy tales, which are the product of Zionist propagandists.

It may now be stated that even among that minimal section of the Soviet population under the influence of Zionist propaganda who wanted to leave the Soviet Union, the number of those who realized their mistake and repented has recently increased. After all, Soviet Jews have the very best reasons not to immigrate to Israel. In this context, the letters sent from Israel by former Soviet citizens carry some weight.

One cannot but believe the story of the engineer [name indistinct] about his sister's life in Israel. After his sister arrived in Israel, so he recounts, she immediately began flooding us with letters. She wrote that like many other immigrants she could not get used to the Israeli lifestyle, social system, and the prevailing atmosphere in Israel. She also could not come ot terms with the bias against the Soviet Union and many other phenomena which Zionist propaganda plays down. She pleaded and begged to be helped to return to the Soviet Union. However, she did not manage ot return to her motherland. While in Israel, she contracted a terminal illness and died. This was the sad end of a woman suffering from cancer and a desire to return to her real motherland. This is not an isolated incident. There is an Aramaic saying that [words indistinct]. the Jews of the Soviet Union also abide by this saying when they refuse to leave their country of residence and immigrate to Israel.

Sources in Israel report that the authorities have failed to organize mass anti-Soviet demonstrations. This is not to be wondered at; after all, the Israeli public realizes very well that participating in anti-Soviet acts of instigation will not benefit or help them in any way.

NUJOMA TERMS U.S. STAND ON NAMIBIA OUTRAGEOUS

LD130831 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- Addressing a press conference here upon the completion of his visit to Washington, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), has described as outrageous the stand of the Reagan administration towards the settlement of the Namibian problem. He said that the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa hold identical positions on Namibia trying to link this issue with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. This attitude, Sam Nujoma said, blocks progress in the settlement of the problem and turns the independence of my homeland into a hostage of issues which are totally unrelated to it. Nujoma described as sinister the alliance between Washington and Pretoria and said that the Namibian people rejects the neo-colonialist "settlement" of the problem of southern Africa and the attempts to circumvent the United Nations Organisation.

Sam Nujoma described his negotiations with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker as most unproductive and disappointing. Once again we had to hear out the totally unfounded contentions that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola should become a preliminary condition for granting independence to Namibia.

CAPE VERDE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM121431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the African Independence Party of Cape Verde [PAIGC], a delegation of PAIGC party workers headed by O. Pires, first secretary of a district party committee, was in the Soviet Union between 27 May and 3 June.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Department, Propaganda Department, and International Department. In addition to Moscow, it visited Odessa Oblast, familiarized itself with the CPSU's party organizational and ideological work, and visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and cultural institutions.

The guests highly appraised the Soviet people's achievements in building the society of developed socialism and emphasized the great significance of the CPSU's experience for countries that have taken the path of independence and social progress.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM111145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Party Links"]

[Text] A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party led by (Zh. Degla), member of the party Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 30 May through 4 June under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of party political work in the Armed Forces and held talks at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs and International Department and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Beninese visitors highly appraised the CPSU's work in educating Soviet people in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE TO BE HELD OFF LATIN AMERICA

LD121746 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- The Pentagon has officially announced that another major naval exercise codenamed "Unitas-84" will start this week. The maneuvers, to be staged over a vast territory of the Caribbean and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will involve, along with U.S. warships, naval forces from Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The war games' program provides for landing amphibious assault parties and holding shooting practices. The U.S. warships taking part in the exercise will include the battleship Iowa, the destroyer Thorn, the missile-carrying destroyer MacDonough, the missile frigate Talbot, the large landing ship Fairfax County, and two submarines.

U.S. ARMS BUILDUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

PM121430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov's "Commentator's Column": "The 'Big Stick' Again"]

[Text] News agency reports from Central America now and again speak of U.S. arms deliveries to countries that follow in the wake of Washington's anti-Nicaraguan policy. The latest large shipment of weapons and ammunition, including large-caliber guns and aircraft bombs, has just been unloaded in the Salvadoran port of Acajutla. Arms and ammunition are arriving in Honduras in an endless stream under the pretext of some U.S.-Honduran maneuvers. A large quantity of U.S. military supplies (worth $2 million) was unloaded in the last few days at the port of Limon, in neutral Costa Rica, which has no standing army but which is almost forcibly drawn by the White House into its militarist plans.

One may ask: What is behind these military deliveries? They are in themselves evidence of the Pentagon's desire to turn the Central American countries, and primarily Honduras and El Salvador, into one vast military arsenal. But this is by no means all.

The United States is responding to the upsurge in the Latin American people's national liberation struggle with the policy of "strength." The establishment of a major staging post in, say, Honduras would enable the Pentagon strategists, who are preparing for armed intervention against Nicaragua and for settling accounts with the Salvadoran patriots, to bring U.S. Armed Forces closer to the future theater of military operations. You see, the punitive operations would start earlier, and "transportation costs" would be lower....

To continue: The Latin American countries' growing opposition to Washington's policy of diktat, the unwillingness of most countries in the continent to take part in the famous Reagan "crusade" against socialism -- all this urges the U.S. ruling circles to fence off the "communist threat" from their "backyard," as Washington is accustomed to regard Latin America.

It is no accident that a few days ago William Taft, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, declared in an outburst of frankness that, in view of the forthcoming return of the Panama Canal Zone to full Panamanian sovereignty in the year 2000, the United States must start now "to provide new alternatives for maintaining its Armed Forces in the region."

The massive deliveries of arms and military equipment to the Central American countries selected by the Pentagon also serve this task: To create a new "stronghold of deterrence" there for Latin American countries, the way the "Canal Zone," full of U.S. military bases, has been for decades on end.

Thus the "big stick" is again in opposition to the Latin American people's desire for freedom and independence.

U.S. ESCALATING UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA

PM130903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Dmitriyev article: "Escalation of Aggression: U.S. Criminal Actions Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The situation in Central America has reached a dangerous point. The plan for gradual reprisals against Nicaragua, elaborated by Washington, is being speeded up. Increasingly large, well-equipped counterrevolutionary gangs are being sent into Nicaraguan territory. The U.S. Administration, applying the traditional colonial method of setting one nation against another, is actively pushing neighboring Honduras into overt military adventures against Nicaragua and is also trying to involve Costa Rica in anti-Nicaraguan operations.

The territory of Honduras has been turned into a military bridgehead for aggression against the Nicaraguan people, as well as against Salvadoran patriots and all others who do not obey the U.S. diktat. Military maneuvers by U.S. forces in Honduran territory follow one after the other on an ever expanding scale. They have, in actual fact, evolved into a permanent U.S. military presence and, essentially, into a U.S. occupation of Honduras. Now Washington is building up tension to the utmost along the Honduras-Nicaragua border and inciting Honduras to direct conflict with Nicaragua.

Political and economic pressure is being exerted on Costa Rica with the objective of abolishing its proclaimed neutrality, thus "capturing" Nicaragua in a pincer from north and south. Nicaragua's "encirclement" is being completed by the U.S. armadas constantly cruising along its Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Striving at this stage to undermine the Nicaraguan revolution through third parties, the CIA and the Pentagon have stepped up the training and support of counterrevolutionary gangs and the coordination of actions by the so-called "democratic forces" operating from Honduran territory and consisting of Somozist cutthroats and by the "Democratic Revolutionary Alliance" entrenched in Costa Rica. A plan has even been elaborated for military operations in the eastern part of the country with the goal of cutting off the sector of Nicaragua's territory that is least accessible, and proclaiming a "provisional government" there that would immediately appeal to the United States and its puppets for "assistance."

The purpose of all this is to increase the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua and, ultimately, to create a pretext for direct U.S. military interference. The military infrastructure for such interference has already been created and, as the U.S. press notes, the only thing missing now is a "political decision" by Washington. Public opinion in the United States and in other countries is being flagrantly indoctrinated in preparation for such a decision.

The intensifying attempts to stifle Nicaragua economically are a component of the pressure on it. Apart from itself solidifying the economic boycott of that country, Washington is also exerting pressure on its allies. The mining of Nicaraguan ports with direct U.S. participation was essentially aimed at isolating Nicaragua from the outside world and breaking its trade and economic ties. There are more frequent actions of bombing and shelling from air and sea and of direct sabotage against national economic targets.

D. Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, has announced that since March 1982, the U.S. Government has spent $73 million on its campaign of terror and sabotage against Nicaragua, while now the Reagan administration is pushing a request through Congress for the appropriation of another $21 million for conducting secret operations against Nicaragua. It is no accident that these actions coincide with stepping up subversive activity by the domestic opposition, which is striving to wreck the holding of the first really free elections in Nicaragua's history. For its part, the Reagan administration, which loves to pose as a champion of people's "free expression of will" at the ballot box, is already making efforts to slander both the elections and the Nicaraguan revolution as a whole.

The opponents of the Sandinist government either misrepresent or simply keep silent about its active steps to ease tension in Central America, establish good-neighborly relations with Honduras and Costa Rica, and normalize relations with the United States.

Washington's policy toward Nicaragua and Central America as a whole is encountering growing condemnation everywhere. Eloquent proof of this is provided by resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Socialist International, and other international organizations and forums, as well as by statements of leaders of many states and numerous protest demonstrations all over the world, including in the United States itself.

Encountering growing criticism of its policy in Central America, the U.S. Administration is trying to justify its course by fabrications about the "communist threat" that has emerged against U.S. "vital interests" and by attempting to shift the blame for the crisis in the region onto Nicaragua, Cuba, and even the Soviet Union, which are supposedly striving to almost "conquer" the whole of Central America, and Mexico at the same time. Hypocrisy and lies in order to attain its imperialistic goals have become the White House's "calling card."

This method is not new. Even V.I. Lenin, referring to the imperialists' attacks on the young Soviet republic, said that those who scream about Red militarism "are political crooks who pretend they believe this stupidity and make accusations to right and left, taking advantage of their legalistic skills to concoct false arguments and pull the wool over the masses' eyes."

Attempts are also being made to confuse the international public by hypocritical declarations about Washington's "full support" for the "Contadora Group," although in actual fact the Reagan administration is striving in every way to prevent a peaceful settlement in Central America and is torpedoing the efforts by Latin American states to resolve the region's problems at the negotiating table.

The U.S. hegemonistic course in Central America is a reflection of Washington's general militarist and adventurist line in international affairs and its desire to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. The new escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua and the transformation of the entire Central American region into a dangerous hotbed of tension pose a threat to the security of all Latin American countries. The unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in Central America cannot be examined in isolation from the establishment of new military bases on Grenada and in the South Atlantic or the so-called "regional security forces" in the Caribbean. These actions intensify the negative effect on the already tense situation in the world.

The Nicaraguan people, bravely opposing the aggressive actions and threats by the United States and its proteges, are defending their sacred right to freedom and independence. That is why solidarity with the Nicaraguan people has become the common cause of all who hold the interests of peace and security dear.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY ISSUES TRADE COMMUNIQUE

LD110646 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Georgetown June 11 TASS -- An emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was held in Saint John's, capital of Antigua and Barbuda, to examine matters of resuscitating inter-regional trade relations. The ministers adopted a communique which points out that the CARICOM member-states should give preference in their domestic markets to commodities from the community member-countries and not to those from other regions.

R. Rainford, secretary general of CARICOM, the newspaper SUNDAY CHRONICLE reports, expressed the hope for a revival of inter-regional commercial links.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES NEW ECUADORAN PRESIDENT

PM121408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero congratulating him on his election as president of Ecuador and wishing him successes in his activity in this high office. The telegram expresses the hope that Soviet-Ecuadoran relations will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of strengthening peace.

In an answering telegram, Leon Febres Cordero expressed profound gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations.

ALIYEV VISITS BAM, VLADIVOSTOK, PACIFIC FLEET

Tunneling Intolerably Delayed

PM121405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Shock Rates for the Construction of BAM"]

[Text] Tynda (Amur Oblast), 7 Jun -- The building of the Baykal-Amur-Mainline Railroad [BAM] has gone down in the history of the Soviet people's labor achievements as a route of courage and labor glory. The CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo approved the patriotic initiative of the collectives on this all-union Komsomol shock construction project who pledged to complete the laying of the main railroad track ahead of schedule, by the 67th anniversary of Great October, and to open the full length of the railroad for trains a year in advance of the established schedule.

The progress of work on the BAM was examined at a visiting session held in Tynda today of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission on the Construction of the BAM under the chairmanship of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission noted the high labor morale of the railroad builders. Its construction is proceeding generally at a rapid rate and plans for construction and installation work are annually overfulfilled. Although still under construction, the BAM is working for the 5-year plan increasingly energetically. The Baykal-Amur Railroad system has been organized, handling 18.6 million metric tons of freight for the national economy last year alone. Along the tracks, well appointed, dynamically developing settlements and young cities have grown up where only recently there was dense taiga.

The ahead-of-schedule opening of train traffic along the whole main line -- the target on which the efforts of all labor collectives and public organizations involved in the construction project are now concentrated -- will be an important contribution to the resolution of the socioeconomic tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches. It will give powerful impetus to the accelerated development of production forces in East Siberia and the Far East and to bringing the major stocks of coal, forests, and other natural resources into the country's economy.

At the same time, the commission session carried out a critical analysis of a number of shortcomings and unresolved problems which are retarding the successful completion of work on the BAM. The session outlined concrete measures aimed at accelerating the building of the Severo-Muyskiy and Kodar tunnels, where construction is taking place in complex geological conditions. Some laggardness is occurring in the construction of locomotive, freightcar, and auxiliary facilities and engineering backup provisions for the route. Work connected with the opening of train traffic through the Baykal tunnel has been intolerably delayed. The need was stressed for the main line to be built on a comprehensive basis: for the more efficient utilization on the construction project of the mighty pool of highly productive machines, mechanisms, and manpower.

BAM is a nationwide construction project and emissaries from all the union republics are involved in it. The patronage of union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts is of great assistance to the construction workers. This movement must be given even greater scope and purposefulness.

The fulfillment of the responsible pledges adopted by the builders of BAM is closely associated with the practical assistance the project is receiving from the Ministries of Transport Construction and Railways, the Komsomol Central Committee, the railroad transportation and transportation construction workers' trade union Central Committee, and party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations in the regions traversed by the railroad. The pooling of their efforts and the precise coordination of all the operations are tasks of paramount importance. Faster work is needed on all sections of the route.

Socialist competition among enterprises and organizations involved in the construction of BAM in accordance with the "workers' relay" principle must be made more effective, ensuring better delivery discipline and the efficient fulfillment by all the partners of plan targets for the manufacture of structures, equipment, and materials for the project.

The labor enthusiasm that distinguishes the project participants must be reinforced by the daily concern of management and public organizations for improving the railroad construction workers working and living conditions.

During the construction of BAM many cohesive collectives and transport construction workers have been established. They have accumulated a wealth of experience and are capable of solving major, responsible tasks. We must see it to it that diligent and prudent use is made of these crack workers in new large-scale construction projects.

Summing up the commission's work. G.A. Aliyev stressed the great political and national economic significance of the BAM collectives' initiative and discussed the priority tasks that have to be solved in order to ensure the ahead-of-schedule opening of the entire line to traffic.

Taking part in the commission's work were S.S. Avramenko, first secretary of Amur Obkom; A.M. Belyakov, first secretary of Buryat Obkom; V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of Yakutsk Obkom; G.V. Popov, chairman of Chita Obispolkom; USSR Ministers N.S. Konarev and I.D. Sosnov; S.V. Bashilov, chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; V.Ye. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Dolgushkin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments, and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Bratsk, Khabarovsk, Shipyards

PM121351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Party-Minded Exactingness"]

[Text] The prospects for the growth of transport links in East Siberia and the Far East and their role in the socioeconomic development of that zone and in the comprehensive opening up of its natural riches were at the center of attention in the meetings which G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had with the region's working people during his trip along the Baykal-Amur Railroad 3-10 June.

G.A. Aliyev traveled the route of the Baykal-Amur Railroad from Lena station to Komsomolsk-na-Amure, visited the Taksimo-Vitim shock stage, where the last kilometers of the main railroad track are being laid, inspected the new settlements and cities which have grown up along the line, and familiarized himself with the progress of work on constructing the North Muyskiy Tunnel. At the tunnel faces and in the passages he talked with the tunnelers and inquired about their working and living conditions.

During the meetings with workers and specialists special attention was devoted to questions of accelerating construction work to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the crucial pledge of the Baykal-Amur Railroad collectives -- to open the entire length of the mainline to train traffic ahead of schedule, by the 67th anniversary of Great October.

G.A. Aliyev also familiarized himself with the state of affairs in other components of the transportation system -- he visited the port of Osetrovo on the Lena River, the port of Vostochnyy on Vrangel Bay, and the commercial port of Vladivostok.

During his visits to the Bratsk GES, the Leninskiy Komsomol Shipbuilding Plant, the Yu.A. Gagarin Aviation Plant at Komsomolsk-na-Amure, and other enterprises in the region he inquired about the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production and about programs for the social development of labor collectives.

G.A. Aliyev met with sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and went on board the large antisubmarine ship Petropavlovsk. The Pacific Fleet sailors assured him that they will reliably guard the sea borders of the great Soviet power and vigilantly stand guard over peace.

Meetings were held with the party and economic aktivs of Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, during which tasks of enhancing social production efficiency and stepping up ideological educational work in light of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches were examined.

Together with G.A. Aliyev on the trip were: in Irkutsk Oblast -- V.I. Sitnikov, obkom first secretary; in the Buryat ASSR -- A.M. Belyakov, obkom first secretary; and V.B. Saganov, chairman of the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers; in Chita Oblast -- Oblispolkom Chairman G.V. Popov; in Amur Oblast -- S.S. Avramenko, obkom first secretary; in Khabarovsk Kray -- A.K. Chernyy, kraykom first secretary, and Krayispolkom Chairman V.S. Pasternak; in Maritime Kray -- D.N. Gagarov, kraykom first secretary, and Yu.I Strokonev and A.V. Lisurenko, krayispolkom first deputy chairman; and also I.M. Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District, and N.Ya. Yasajov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS ZHITOMIR OBLAST FACILITIES

AU121055 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] RATAU -- Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, recently visited Zhitomir Oblast. He familiarized himself with the crops and stock breeding situation, with the state of crop seedings and the progress made in feed procurement in a number of rayons, with the work of the Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Ukrainian SSR, and of a large breeding center created there for dairy farming.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the main enterprises of the Zhitomir Timber and the Electric Meter Production Associations, inspected the permanent show of consumer goods made in the oblast, familiarized himself with the work carried out in improving services and amenities in the oblast center, and saw the city's projects.

A meeting with obkom Bureau members, department chiefs, and other leading oblast functionaries was held at obkom headquarters.

In conversations held during the tour, paramount attention was paid to the accomplishment of tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as from the speeches delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The importance was noted of further raising the effectiveness of communal production, of maximally utilizing the existing reserves, and of fulfilling the current plans and socialist pledges, as well as the 11th 5-year Plan for all indexes by every labor collective.

Much attention was paid to the activity of party committees and basic organizations, and to improvements in the style and methods of their work. The need was emphasized for working out high-quality plans for the 12th 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

During the oblast tour, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accomplished by V.M. Kavun, obkom first secretary, and V.M. Yamchinskiy, oblispolkom chairman.

FIRST POST-LENIN CPSU CONGRESS RECALLED

PM121545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Chernev: "Loyalty to Lenin's Behests: On the 60th Anniversary of the 13th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress"]

[Text] The tasks of improving developed socialism can be successfully solved only on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science, which absorbs the latest achievements of theoretical thought and the historical experience of the revolutionary transforming activity of the party and the people. The profound and total validity of our plans is one manifestation of the CPSU's leading role. The party's policy is characterized by a consistent continuity whose essence, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, is to go forward while "relying on all that has been achieved before, creatively enriching it, and focusing the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and on the key problems of the president and future."

The 13th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (RCP [B]) Congress, held 23-31 May 1924, was an important step on the path of the Soviet land's advance toward socialism. It summed up the results of the first 3 years of the New Economic Policy and outlined ways of further boosting the national economy. It was the first party congress to be held after V.I. Lenin's death. Although it had lost its leader and teacher, the party displayed political courage, firmness, and unshakability in implementing his great ideas.

The 13th RCP(B) Congress outlined a course of developing intraparty democracy, increasing the activeness of all working people, and recording, analyzing, and utilizing local experience in the elaboration of very important economic and political problems and in discussing and solving the main questions of party and state policy. The party remains loyal to this day to the Leninist tradition of constantly consulting the people, knowing their needs, concerns, and aspirations, and reacting promptly to them.

The successful implementation of the Leninist plan of socialist construction is inconceivable without strengthening the party's leading role and ensuring its unity and cohesion. It is therefore perfectly natural that the congress should have devoted much attention to questions of party construction. Lenin's "Letter to the Congress" was read out in each delegation and discussed. Vladimir Ilich linked the party's stability with the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry based on their common vital interests in building a new life.

He saw concern for the cohesion of the party Central Committee, for increasing its authority, and for ensuring collective leadership as a very important condition of the unity of party ranks. The congress treated Lenin's behests as a strict guide to action. "When the party lost Comrade Lenin," the congress resolution on the Central Committee report noted, "the job of ensuring complete party unity became even more important and essential than before."

The need to improve the political leadership of society made the establishment of correct mutual relations between party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations a priority task. Measures were outlined to revitalize the activity of the soviets.

The congress summed up the results of the Lenin enrollment to the party. It urged the RCP(B) Central Committee and local party committees to seek to improve the social composition of the party and ensure a preponderance of plant workers in it. Also, it discussed not just increasing their number, but educating Communists capable of solving the tasks of socialist construction in a businesslike manner and of setting an example of high ideological commitment and consistency and of the conscientious fulfillment of duties. The emphasis was placed on every Communist's specific contribution to improving the work of party, soviet, trade union, and other organizations and to strengthening the party's ties with the masses. This kind of approach to the selection of party members is relevant today.

The entire heroic path of struggle and victories by the party and people -- the building of a new society, the defense of the gains of the revolution, or the improvement of developed socialism -- is accompanied by a direct confrontation between the Marxist-Leninist, proletarian and the bourgeois, reformist ideologies. As is known, K. Marx and F. Engels and later V.I. Lenin regarded the ideological struggle, along with the political and economic struggles, as main forms of the proletariat's class struggle. The Bolsheviks had to consider this fact, especially at a time when the "who-whom" question in our country had not yet been finally decided in favor of socialism and when the overthrown exploiter classes still had hopes that the old system would be restored. In the New Economic Policy there was a revival of bourgeois sentiments, and this was reflected in the activation of the intraparty opposition. For that reason the problems of the political education of Communists were some of the main problems in the congress' work.

The congress decisions pointed out: Ideological and political education work must be "freed from all elements of dogmatism and banal propaganda" and must be linked "to the main stages in our party's history in connection with the exceptional significance of Comrade Lenin's guiding ideas in it." An important role in this was assigned to Soviet party schools and communist universities, where the study process was organically combined with the practice of party and soviet work and with the tasks of "contemporary struggle and revolutionary construction."

The destiny of socialist construction and the rate of economic revival largely depended on the young generation's active participation in these processes and its ideological maturity and consciousness. The communist education of young people was given added urgency by the desire of antiparty forces to set them against the party and make them doubt the correctness of RCP(B) policy. Therefore the 13th congress was entirely justified in saying that "the question of young people is of truly colossal significance."

The struggle against bourgeois ideology and the interests of socialism demanded that the revolutionary teaching became the property of "the entire working mass," to use Lenin's words, not only of the communist vanguard. The party attached paramount significance here to collecting and publishing the works of the founders of scientific communism.

The 13th RCP(B) Congress instructed the Central Committee to take measures to ensure the speediest publication of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin and to prepare anthologies of selected works by Lenin in the languages of the USSR's peoples.

The decisions of the 13th RCP(B) Congress and the entire course of their fulfillment confirmed the correctness of Lenin's great ideas. The country's national economy was already approaching its prewar level in 1925. The successes in reviving the national economy plainly demonstrated the advantages of the socialist mode of production over the capitalist mode and were evidence of the enormous potential of our economy and of the new social system.

This potential is being revealed even more strikingly now that our party and people are concentrating their efforts on the tasks of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF PELSHE'S WRITINGS

PM121325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "A Leninist Compass for Cadres" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The Soviet people have entered a new stage in their historical creativity. The 11th 5-Year Plan's 4th year is ticking by and is being marked by considerable positive shifts in the country's socioeconomic development. The broader the scope of creative work, the more clearly we perceive how our ideals and our future are acquiring tangible outlines, being filled with specific meaning, and turning into the material and spiritual values of developed socialism. The heroic accomplishments of the people and their daily practical work reveal increasingly fully the historic significance of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Developing the Marxist-Leninist teaching and relying on its own rich organizational experience, the party is wisely leading the constructive activity of the masses and channeling their energy in the interests of improving the mature socialist society.

The CPSU's inherent spirit of innovation and the Leninist work style, which ensures an upsurge in the USSR peoples' creativity in communist construction, are comprehensively revealed in A.Y. Pelshe's book "Path of Struggle and Creation." (Footnote) (A.Y. Pelshe: "Path of Struggle and Creation" ["Put Borby i Sozidaniya"], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 526 pages) It contains selected articles and speeches spanning Arvid Yanovich's activity in leading party positions between 1940 and 1983. The book vividly demonstrates the creative nature of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. A large part of the book is devoted to questions of strengthening the party's links with the masses and developing democracy. Also examined are the problems of party and state work and of the selection, placement, and education of cadres in a spirit of conscious discipline and of a responsible attitude toward the work entrusted to them.

Nowadays there is an especially topical ring to V.I. Lenin's remark that "policy is implemented through people" and, consequently, "organizational questions cannot be separated from policy." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 123) Now that the scale of communist creation has expanded, there is an even greater necessity to combine organically the accurate, precise, and specific programming of work with the direct organization of living work and to ensure the fusion of knowledge, conviction, and action.

Under conditions of developed socialism, mature social relations, and improving democracy, new opportunities emerge for enhancing the labor and political activeness of the masses and public organizations and for the application of their creative efforts.

At the same time, the book notes, the importance of the strict fulfillment of the laws of the Soviet state, the rules of socialist communal life, and the norms of communist morality increases. This, in turn, presupposes greater exactingness toward cadres in all links of organization and management. The party devotes special attention to discipline of execution. As we advance, an increasingly profound meaning is gained by Lenin's words: "TO MONITOR PEOPLE AND TO MONITOR THE ACTUAL EXECUTION OF WORK -- This, this again, and only this is now the pivot of all work and all policy" (Vol 45, p 16).

The problems posed by life itself relating to the improvement of all spheres of the development of mature socialism require total responsibility on the part of personnel for the work entrusted to them, the stepping up of their education in a spirit of high organization and businesslike efficiency, and the fusion of control and monitoring of execution with direct organizational activity.

"We have said and we repeat," the book says, "that it is necessary to enhance exactingness toward cadres, raise their responsibility for the work entrusted to them, and call them strictly to account. All this is correct. Trust and exactingness -- this is the formula of party education. But we cannot fail to perceive that abnormal phenomena are often the consequence of incorrect selection of cadres or grave errors in this important work, when party criteria are ignored and personal qualities are not taken into account when people are promoted to a leading sector. Leading work must not be entrusted to such, say, lightweight people whose every step needs to be monitored" (p 219).

The party calls for strict observance of the Leninist principles of the selection and education of cadres. It reminds us that leadership positions can be open only to persons who, by virtue of their political and party maturity, ideological tempering, honesty, and conscientiousness, have a developed sense of self-monitoring, an exactingness primarily toward themselves. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reminded us of this yet again in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum.

Some organizations have made it the rule that, even before trust is shown in a person by promoting him to a leadership post, he is thoroughly examined and his political, business, and moral qualities are exactingly assessed. Ways of building up a cadre reserve for future promotion to particular posts such as taking into account the opinion of the primary party organization, the labor collective, and the public have proved their worth, as is confirmed by specific examples in the book.

And yet sometimes, party principles of cadre selection are ignored and responsible work is entrusted to a worker who is clearly unable to cope with it. The book speaks of the need to turn time and again to the propositions put forward by Lenin, who advocated the utmost exactingness when promoting people to leading work. It is important to know everything about them, Vladimir Ilich warned, and to appraise their qualities primarily from the viewpoint of conscientiousness, political stance, knowledge, and administrative abilities. "...A leader," Lenin pointed out, "is responsible not only for how he leads, but also for what is done by those he leads. Sometimes he does not know this, often he does not want this, but the responsibility lies with him." (Vol 42, p 218). It follows from Lenin's instructions that the leader's task is dual: He is both an organizer and an educator. It depends largely on him whether discipline in the collective improves steadily and its level and multifaceted content correspond with the party's current demands.

The thought that persuasion by word and personal example has been and remains the main instrument for educating people runs through many of the book's pages.

At the same time, however, labor collectives are called upon to be more active in applying measures to exert public influence on those who shirk work, idlers, drunkards, "rolling stones," and pilferers. The collective is entitled to properly appraise instances of an unconscientious attitude toward labor on the part of both workers and leaders, and to call strictly to account those who disrupt the rhythm of production, tolerate substandard output or writeups, or encroach on state property.

In our conditions each citizen's personal labor provides the guaranteed right to receive fair remuneration. There is not and there cannot be any justification for those who resort to all kinds of tricks in order to grab from society more than they are due in exchange for their labor. What form this takes -- receiving an undeserved bonus, concluding an illegal contract, plagiarism, or the presentation of a proposal as a rationalization suggestion although it is nothing of the kind -- all this inflicts both material and moral damage on society.

The author calls upon cadres to adhere to the Leninist principle: to speak boldly and openly about the nature and causes of shortcomings and omissions, to call things by their proper names, and to name specifically the persons making mistakes and errors while not, however, exceeding in this the bounds of a respectful attitude toward man's dignity and while avoiding rudeness and tactlessness in addressing them. The more calmly facts and arguments are examined, the more convincing the assessments of and conclusions from the incident sound and the greater the guarantees are that matters will be put right and -- the main thing -- that the necessary influence will be exerted on the culprit. The molding of steadfast ideological and moral qualities in people, including learning from their own mistakes, is one of the main tasks of all public organizations. A permanent self-critical mood is a correct barometer of political health and of a good sound moral climate in the collective. "Each of us, looking back over the past years and examining his own experience of education and self-education, can honestly say," A. Ya. Pelshe noted, "that the features which are for us today second nature and a norm of behavior have been inculcated not by some extraordinary measures but by patient and profound ideological-moral influence" (p 494).

Against the general background of communists' moral purity, the book views individual amoral misdemeanors as completely impermissible, a flaw in educational work, and a result of inadequate exactingness and strictness. These things must be looked at soberly, permitting neither philistine grumbling and exaggeration nor the naive idea that the struggle against remnants of the past in people's minds is easy. However, the importance of public strength in this struggle must not be underestimated, either. Criticism and self-criticism, like a searchlight's beam, must reach into every single corner. There must be no passing in silence over various negative phenomena in order to avoid giving the impression that they are acceptable.

Having adopted Lenin's comradely and respectful attitude toward cadres, the party just as unswervingly pursues Lenin's firmness and implacability toward all manifestations of lack of discipline, slackness, bureaucracy, rudeness, callousness, and indifference toward people.

In the education of cadres, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe attached great significance to the organization of all kinds of control: party, state, and people's control, control by public organizations, and also control by citizens, which takes the form of letters to the press, speeches at meetings, petitions, and legitimate complaints. The book gives wide coverage to the principles, forms, and methods elaborated by Lenin for the system of this control and verification of execution.

Considering them to be a tool for the subtlest moral and psychological influence on people, and in each specific instance directing its spearhead toward this influence, the CPSU demands that the use of this tool be approached correctly and knowledgeably. The book poses urgently the question of the need to master Leninist principles of the art of controlling and verifying execution and to use all forms of organizational and political work in the interests of the state as a whole.

The range of theoretical and practical questions touched upon in the works of A. Ya. Pelshe (1899-1983), eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, is broad and varied, but they all constitute a single whole. They are unified by Lenin's teaching about the party, which is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. To be a bearer of the CPSU's policy and an active builder of communism means to check one's steps toward the goal set by the Leninist compass and to steadily develop one's constructive creativity for the sake of further strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS 'PORGY AND BESS' PREMIERE

PM121548 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 25 May carries on its front page a 300-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "'Porgy and Bess' on the Georgian Stage." It states that a ballet based on Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" was premiered in Tbilisi 23 May and that the performance was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

OFFICIAL CONDOLENCES ON STORM CASUALTIES

LD111421 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Hurricane winds that swept on Saturday a part of the territory of the Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Kalinin, Kostroma, Yaroslavl regions and the Sutonomous Republic of Chuvashia, destroyed or damaged houses and production facilities in a number of populated localities, fouled electric transmission lines, caused the disruption of water supply. There is loss of life.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed sympathies to organizations and citizens in connection with the natural calamity that befell them and profound condolences to the families and relatives of the deceased.

The Government of the Russian Federation set up special commissions in the localities affected. As a result of the measures taken the consequences of the natural calamity are being liquidated, the situation is coming back to normal.

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM AWARDS -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Gennadiy Kirillovich Zhuravlev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign trade, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples for services in the cause of developing the USSR's trade and economic relations with foreign countries and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [From the Novosti newscast] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 11 Jun 84 LD] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dushanbe has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for services of the working people of Dushanbe in the implementation of socialist transformations, their contribution in securing victory in the Great Patriotic War, and successes they have achieved in economic and cultural construction. [Summary] [From the Vremya newscast] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 84 LD]

FIVE-MONTH ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT NOTED

PM130856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Nearing the End of the Half-Year. The Results of 5 Months' Work"]

[Text] Most industrial enterprise collectives are working well at the moment. The leaders include Leningrad's Baltiyskiy Plant named for Sergo Ordzhonikidze, whose working people adopted socialist pledges the other day on ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and urged other enterprise and organization collectives to follow their example.

The January-May plan was fulfilled in terms of output sales volume, labor productivity growth, and production of the majority of the most important types of articles.

Since the beginning of the year all union republics and industrial ministries have fulfilled the plan for these indicators. A considerable quantity of gas, coal and iron ore was extracted in excess of the plan and metal products, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, tires, machinery and equipment, trucks, tractors and other agricultural equipment, cement, window glass, consumer goods, and food stuffs were produced in excess of the plan.

The overall volume of industrial production increased by 4.7 percent compared with January-May last year. Labor productivity in industry increased by 4.4 percent during the same period, and the labor productivity plan was fulfilled by 102 percent. Union and republic ministries are fulfilling their pledges on improving labor productivity, on output, and on saving material and energy resources.

Despite the fact that delivery pledges are being fulfilled better than last year, they are still not being implemented fully. There was a lag in the fulfillment of contract pledges by such sectors as the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Production of sulfuric acid, certain types of metallurgical equipment, salt, and linen textiles was less than planned.

Extraction of oil and production of timber and lumber fell short of the plan and additional targets. The additional target for furnace fuel oil was not fully implemented.

Special attention is now being paid to producing and improving the quality and range of consumer goods. The trade network is already receiving many articles which do not correspond to consumer demand; individual enterprises are displaying indiscipline and are continuing to produce goods which are not in demand. We must be more exacting toward the leaders of these enterprises.

The first 6 months of the year will soon be up. We are working better than before. But we have large reserves. Leading collectives are making full and creative use of them. It is necessary to emulate these collectives, to manage affairs economically, and to produce more high-quality products.

Rural workers become markedly busier with the onset of summer. The main job at the moment is to tend the crops. They must swiftly top-dress, weed, and treat the crops against pests and diseases. You cannot expect a good harvest if you do not do this. Interrow cultivation of beets, sunflowers, corn, potatoes, and cotton is in full swing. As of early June, 25.1 million hectares of crops had been treated with herbicides in the country as a whole.

Special concern is being shown for grain. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are struggling to obtain big grain harvests and are endeavoring to tend the shoots well. The grain growers are doing well in Kazakhstan. Most farms there carried out high-quality spring sowing within the best agrotechnical deadlines. Much work has been done to introduce a scientifically sound arable farming system and to make rational use of equipment, seeds and fertilizers. All this will undoubtedly create a good foundation for the harvest in the year of the 30th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands.

The green feed production process has started up over vast expanses of the country. The urgent task today is to provide livestock units with the feed stocks they need for the winter. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of 4 June 4.9 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut and 1.7 million metric tons of hay and 4.5 million metric tons of haylage had been procured. A feed procurement shock month has begun in Bryansk Oblast. During the month the grass will be cut on all the hayfields. The workers of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Starodubskiy Rayon, for instance, plan to procure 3,000 metric tons of hay per cow. They have set up special feed production detachments which have been supplied with the requisite equipment. They have been placed in the charge of Communists M. Kuklo and A. Radchenko. More than 700 comprehensive mechanized teams are working on the meadows in Khabarovsk Kray. The farms in Amur Oblast were well prepared for the "green harvest" -- they had top-dressed the hayfields and repaired the equipment in good time. Everywhere the work must be carried out on a tighter schedule in order to obtain a further cut of grass. This should be more actively promoted by socialist competition and the skillful use of moral and material incentives.

Now that the cattle are out grazing in the meadows it is important to increase animal productivity and to consolidate the rate of procurement of livestock unit products achieved in the winter and spring. In the first 5 months of this year, compared with the same period last year, livestock and poultry purchases as a whole increased by 9 percent, milk purchases by 5 percent, and egg purchases by 4 percent. The biggest weight increases were on farms in Belgorod Oblast, Lithuania, and Estonia. Milk purchases increased by 10-11 percent on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Latvia.

At the same time, stockraisers on a number of farms in Uzbekistan and Kalinin, Kurgan, Volgograd, Novosibirsk, and other oblasts are failing to exploit their own potential, and livestock and poultry purchases were down in 1983. Milk yields are low at many units in Voronezh, Kirov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and Bashkir and Tatar ASSR. In the grazing season it is necessary to take advantage of the favorable conditions and correct the situation. Success will depend on summer camps being well equipped and on the animals being provided with supplementary green feed.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY -- The republic's light industry enterprises' collectives have achieved high results during the past 4 months. They fulfilled the gross output production plan by 105 percent and the output sales plan by 103.7 percent. The growth in comparison with the same period last year was 9.4 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. During the past 4 months, the collectives of the enterprises have exported about R66 million worth of footwear, knitted goods, and other products over the plan. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 14 May 84 GF]